NO. 1 .-- VOL. XXVI.

RELIGIOUS.

seldom or never has his presence, and he

on speaks of or alludes to it, in any of his pub-

The benevolent objects of the day are named with nearly as much indifference, as what has been alluded to. If he speaks about them, it generally is to say, "we are not able to support ourselves." So that our contributions go, mainly, for the ordinary routine of public services. I find that where the kingdom of Christ is built up at home, and much

e to build it up abroad, the ministers labor, and

seem in a measure to be in vain.

Therefore, as I have children, friends and

hbors, for whose conversion I wish to live, act, and pray, I cannot contribute for the sup-

t of a man, who, it appears to me, is in the y of a blessing coming down upon this people, ant a man to labor for the salvation of souls, it then he shall not want till I do.

REMARKS.

seemed to the reasonable and unreasonable com-

ess kindly disposed towards the church and her

red rarely, use the liberty, not wherewith Christ

both made them free, but wherewith the world has

a ried out destroys the church and hanishes the mans of grace from the world. There are other

ad honorable methods to be adopted, for the re-

loval of an unfaithful minister. Whoever ought

of to be in the ministry, can be put out of it right-

3. Church members will always do well to as-

do not confound conscience with WIL in their mor-

a long train of most unfortunate blunders.

philosophy. It sometimes happens that they

4. Church members are not always fully acquain

with the amount of their Pastor's labors-they

at at always aware of the extent of his necessary

gements, nor of the exhaustion and lassitude

follow the discharge of his public duties .-

luch study is a weariness to the flesh." "The

boring man" does not understand this-nor is he

lameable for his ignorance. Nothing but experi-

e can teach any one. But any man of common

ase knows enough, not rashly to condemn his

slow man, for delinquences that he cannot prove

5. Ministers have the right, and they are soleme bound to exercise it-to distribute their time be-

een their various duties, agreeably to their own

est judgment. They cannot submit to dictation in

his matter. Some ministers, like Pres. Edwards

an serve God and their generation best in the

dy and the pulpit; others, like Whitefield,

n the field, and in "journeyings oft." No two

men are formed alike. Every man, in the ministry

as in other vocations, must follow the bent of his

own genius. All that can be required of them is,

hat they devote themselves, in the most efficient

way, wholly to the spiritual interests of their people.

take them, or entreat them. If they are idle, charge

home the fact on their consciences. If they will

to themselves by prayerful examination, that they

made them free from "the law of love," to with-

others. Is this right?

For the Boston Recorder.

Fancy Articles, 133 1-2 Washington for Hunt's Merchant's Magazinetions of the Bible and Views in the looks received as soon as published. Books and Busts. Subscriptions.

BH SYSTEM.

No. 313 Washington street, having of selling for Csoh, and having but of selling for Csoh, and having but re stock of R P E T I N G, (R P E T I N G, 1) to establish the selling street, 10 pes Three-ply, latest styles, 70 tem Galpin's best patterns and finish, sted in all respects be equal to the of Estra Super-from auction will be 4.75; Common, 62 1-2; Henp, 2s; Cc. of every style, from 2 to 1s dollars; minister and Venetian Star Carpet.

ne Price Store,

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THOS. P. SMITH. ATENT STOVES.

received the right to manufacture vee, and offers them at Whole ion, and 2 Marshall streets, near his Stove for Chambers or Farler his Stove for Chambers or Farler to the control of the control control of the control of the control through the furnar of the them-caming the room. As the Store lower parts of the room, the cold of those pool becomes heated, and produces a uniform temperature

ND'S BIBLE," a substantial calf, sheep and cloth of J. G. ROGERS, at the Boston dry, Minot's Building, Spring Lane, at recommendations from the clergy distinguished authority says—" R

TE INSTRUCTION.

E EATING ROOM. er high repatation. Having attach-pastry bake house, he is enabled to the every kind of pastry, fresh daily-selection of articles, to have them of Puddings and Pies of every kind; ards, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, ee, I ca, Cocoa, Chocolate, Milk, &c. Lane 26.

RANCE WINE.

E OF THE GRAPE.

Taken to furnish the Churches with its Wine has been tested by Chemfrem Alcohol. The question is of rance Wine. Most wine is mixed. This wine is recommended for the mourtshing and strengthening. JOHN GILBERT, JR.,

PARLOR PLANTS. e notice that he is prepared to escription of Green House Plant

collections, either large or small, Gardens, or orders by mail will be Plants delivered in the city or vi-nity quantities at all seasons of the JAMES L. L. F. WARREN. Ver. 6, 1840.

FOR SALE.

and Taunton road, condand the pasture, mowing, wood and tily house and barn and other out-ther information inquire of Dr. et, Boston, or of Hiram Smith, of sed to JUSTUS SPEAR.

TIGHT STOVE. is found that most or all of the made without license, are also injure the credit of the Stovene to use such stoves, ARE IN ADULTION, AND WILL BE SPARED SO

10, 1840. ISAAC ORR."
ISAAC OR

AND STEREOTYPE INDRY. FRING LANE, NEAR WATER TREET, OGERS, AGENT.

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# Boston

Recorder

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY .- PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1841.

Africa, with all convenient despatch. He is a curse to his church, a curse to his brethren, and a curse to the world. DUTIES OF MINISTERS AND PEOPLE.

6. Some ministers who are not idle, yet never do Mr. Willis,—In conversation on the subject of much to the purpose—because they act without nel considered to be a very devoted disciple of Carist, I was answered, in substance, as follows:

I have a family of unconverted children, growarm in the world, for whom I have a high cona line a tame of the state of t of a hen coop or a martin box, as by the construction of two substantial and persuasive sermons for the spiritual aliment of their congregations. With such men we profess to have few sympathies, nor do "our eyes run down with tears," when we hear of their dismission.

7. No subject of complaint against ministers is more common, than their assumed negligence in priving a minister. I have asked him to

and dence in our minister. I have asked him to more common, than their assumed negligence in sit me, and he has promised to do so, till consisting their people. Sometimes, however, the me, and he has promised to do so, till consider says to me, ask him no more. He does risit me, or any of his parishioners, as a shepwould visit his sheep. The subject of relists seldom introduced by him, except in the it. Many prayer meetings are appointed, and many others who are apparently hanguald may others who are apparently hangupon his skirts, are absent. Our Sabbath upon his skirts, are absent. Our Sabbath is response, and he was a subject to live easily and happily with the people of one's charge. When there are not more important and pressing duties, it is delightful. But is it prifitude? Is it the most useful mode of spending a little? Is it the most useful mode of spending a little? life devoted to God and Zion? Our own sober conviction is, that the danger of visiting too much services.

The benevolent objects of the day are handled is far greater than that of visiting too little. No minister should be a stranger at the fireside of any of his parishioners-but if he cannot be "at home there every day, and at his study too, can it be a question where his home should be?

8. That few or no ministers are as spiritually minded, as earnestly desirous of usefulness, and as does not depend all on ready to converse on religious subjects and to watch oo; and though it does not depend on the control of the church in ister, yet he holds an important station, ever their flocks with a "shepherd's" care, as they ought to be, is certain; matter of deep lamentif it is not filled, the labors of the church ever their flocks with a "shepherd's" care, as tation, and demands of them great searchings of heart, and many tears. But are they alone faulty in this matter? Are the members of their churches prepared to east the first stone? Deserve they not as much of commiseration, as of blame? Have they not labored long and in vain to arouse their brethren and then he shall not want till I do.

I send the above to you for publication, in hope lists some able pen will point out distinctly, the whole duty of ministers and people, who are in similar situations.

L. Y. R.

Have they not exhausted their energies in abortive attempts to move to holy action, the very individuals who now have complained of them? Forbearance is called for. If church members perceive, Have they not exhausted their energies in abortive through some new light they now enjoy, that their We publish the foregoing rerbatim et literatim,

—and if they go in the spirit of love, they will not heard when they feel aggrieved; and be- go in vain. It is not violence, but tenderness

ise it is proper that the ears of pastors should be that is to arouse the sleeping minister. 9. If a Pastor appoints prayer-meetings and fails ats of their hearers. And other reasons influ- to attend them, without strong reasons, he is greatly ce us. The complaints here made, are often made in fault. If some brother or brothren in the church not through the public papers, but in the ears of ate brothren, and perhaps in the ears of others his express approbation, they have no right to complain of his non-attendance, nor to charge him with inisters, till a flame is kindled that many tears hypocrisy and unfaithfulness. It is his duty to anot quench. Ministers sometimes, too often, watch over the flock, and theirs, to watch over him alas! sleep as do others, and need a friendly admo- -but it is not his duty to yield his judgment, as to on. The members of their churches, need it the best method of doing it, to them; nor theirs, to too; for if they do not sleep, neither do they always dictate to him the best measures for saving souls.

awake to good purposes, and holy labors. We know not the individuals referred to in the commu-10. The Pastor who does not encourage the be know not the individuals referred to in the commu-nication of L.Y.R., but as we do know that the sketch of the world, destroys himself and his people. Connot a fancy one, and that it includes many indiiduals in the ministry and out of it, we shall not and partizan objects, which it may be his duty to deregarded as indulging in personalaties, nor as cline; but if he manifest indifference in any way aiming to wound the feelings of any individual who to the cause of the world's evangelization, and op ecupies either the pulpit or the pew, in the few pose himself to pecuniary collections for the object mong his people, he must perish in the rottenn 1. Church members often lose confidence in their of his own reasonings. All heaven and earth cansters, through their own fault. They do not not save him.

tist them enough, nor advise and sympathize with We cannot say more at present, though we earnthen as they ought to do. When by any means estly wish to do it. Our advice to our correspon we conceived a prejudice against them, indent is, to refrain from the course marked out by his seed of going to them, as directed, by Christ and friend-and go to his minister frankly, and unbosom the spirit of the gospel, they cherish that prejudice, all his troubles, and unite with him in prayer to the fill it becomes aggravated and irrepressible, and Great Head of the church for direction.

For the Boston Recorder 2. Church members sometimes, though it is be-[From the German of Zollskofer.]

It is another sign of our increasing in good made them free from "the law of love," to with-draw support from their ministers, in order to effect tives and with purer views, when they are more his quick removal. Such a course cannot be too se- the result of love than of fear, of inclination rathas queek removal. Such a course cannot be too severely reprehended—it is not only unchristian, but to agenerous, and unmanly. It is assassin-like—stabling a man under the fifth rib, while in the act of saying to him, "Art thou in health, my brother?"

The result of row land of rear, of mematical rather than necessity. When a man first begins to be attentive to his moral situation, when he begins to learn to see his failings and his corruptions, he generally becomes inspired with a service rather than a childlake feeling towards God. We can hardly conceive of an offence against the His situation appears to him dange ad justly disciplinable than this. It strikes not which he has already acquired of the pernicious usily disciplinance than this. It strikes not individual only, but at the whole ministry of appointment. The principle involved, if dout, destroys the church, and banishes the holy God, who is judge of him and the whole world, threatens him with a punishment whose greatness and duration exceed his conception. He feels the need of truer happiness, and the emptiness and vanity of everything in which he has hitherto sought it. In order to escape those evils and supply these wants, he omits evil and per-forms good actions, and desires to change his mind and heart. But he is not yet acquainted with the beauty and loveliness of virtue, the dig nity and bless edness of an entirely Christian min and life; the thought of God still occasions him and life; the thought of God still occasions him more uneasiness and perplexity than confidence and joy; he still does what he does do more from ompulsion than inclination, more because he see efore him no other means of deliverance, that because he feels any gratification in the use of those means. Necessity, and duty, and the fear

But when a man increases in good works, and advances farther in the path of reformation, his ntiments and inclinations become enobled. Fol-and sin continually appear to him more degrading and pernicious, rightcourness and virtue ontinually more beautiful and lovely; thus he learns to abhor the evil, without respect to its in-jurious consequences, and to love and honor the good for itself. The thought that God is gracious to him, that he loves him as a father loves, that he blesses him daily with so many benefits, that he has destined him to an everlasting blessedness, and called him to it and secured him in it through Jesus his Son; the idea of all that this Son of the Most High has done, and suffered, and sacrificed for the redemption which he has wrought out for men, and the dignity to which he has raised him: all this moves and melts his heart, and continually penetrates his heart more and more with gratitude and love to God and Jesus Christ, and makes his desire ever more active, to please so good a God and Father, and to praise his Saviour for his great

salvation.

Thus love casts out fear. Thus is he inspired with a child-like spirit. does is done according to the will alian to the group of treating a drone too roughly. A lazy minister lim, and his zeal to imitate him and to attain concepts to be sent to the mines, or to the deserts of tinually a greater similarity to him, never permits does is done according to the will and to the glo-

him to become weary or idle in well doing. What to the beginner in virtue is often an oppressive burthen, is to him a delight and joy. Gratitude and love incite him to that whereto necessity and fear impel the other.

The Nestorian seems to be prospering admirating the way of life, and determined to profess Christ openly. The Nestorian mission continues to increase in interest. The past year has been signalized Mrs. Grout, wife of Rev. Aldin Grout. fear impel the other.

fear impel the other.

And are these, indeed, my hearers, the motives and objects of your good conduct? Is your virtue a free-will, a child-like obedience to God? Is it the love of God, is it the love of Jesus, is it the

From the Fathers of New England on an important

In the 2nd vol. of Cotton Mather's Magnalia, (Hartford edition,) among the remarks made upon the Cambridge Platform, we find the following questions, with answers annexed. "Question .- What is the duty owing from the

Church, to persons who upon private prejudices, withdraw from the communion of it?" 1. Persons that have taken up any private preju-ices against any in the communion of the church dices against any in the communion of the church whereto they do belong, are directed by the com-mand of the Lord Jesus Christ, and are engaged

by the covenant of watchfulness, to endeavor the repentance of the persons under supposed offence, by a personal application.

2. They that upon offences taken do neglect this and by their withdrawing from the table of the Lord's commandment, and their own covenant; and by their withdrawing from the table of the Lord, their sin is aggravated.

3. The withdrawing of persons thus irregular-

from the communion of the church at the Lord's table, does carry an hard and high imputation upon the church itself, which adds more of a fault unto so sinful a schism.

4. If the person that hath been offended hath

done his duty, and either the pastor do refuse to lay the matter before the church, for the insignifi-cancy of it, or the church upon the hearing of it, do pronounce it satisfied, the person is obliged still to continue his communion with the church until a council of churches declare to the contrary.

5. Such sinful separation from the church being a moral evil, the scandal is to be by the dis-

cipline of the church, proceeded against as other censurable scandal. The pastor upon observa-tion and information of the sin, is to send for the person withdrawing, and instruct and convince and admonish him; and upon contumacious obstinacy, the church is to deal with him, as one unrund walking disorderly.

Nevertheless, compassion toward the ignormalism.

rant, or injured, is very much to determine the m or less rigor wherewith such offences are to be

# BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1841. ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER.

A statement of the Progress of the Gospel, which we made last year, having been received with favor, we again present a similar statement. It is, of necessarily very imperfect, and will not probably present to the minds of our readers any being rather to bring up before the mind a review of the past year, and spread out, in a condensed objects of prayer, and furnish topics of

thought and remark. PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.

The following statement is confined chiefly to the missions of the American Board. The year here embraced, is not, generally, the year immediately past, but the last year heard from, according to the nearness or remoteness of the station.

West Africa.

An interesting field is opening before the misionaries at Cape Palmas. Experience seems to sionaries at Cape Palmas. Experience seems to lave enabled the missionaries in a great measure to overcome the dangers from the climate. Prejudice against female education is giving way. Education in general is progressing. A new station has been commenced at Fish Town. Two tion has been commenced at Fish Town. Two natives have been received into the church.

South Africa.
ssion among the Zulus, which had been broken up by the war between Dingaan and the Dutch emigrants, has been recommenced, under favorable auspices, and with such changes in the

nent peace.

Dr. King has completed the translation of Bax-ter's Saint's Rest. The station at Ariopolis has been bereaved of Mrs. Houston, who died in the triumphs of faith, but is otherwise in great pros-

Great changes are taking place in the political ondition of the country, which, in the Providence f God, promise a favorable result to the cause of issions, as has been the case with every change that has hitherto taken place, since the commence ment of our operations there. The mission at Sovena has been becoaved of Mrs. Vanlenen and that at Beyroot, of Mrs. Hebard; in whose happy deaths, we have another testimony to the faithfulness of Christ, in fulfilling his promise to them that leave houses, lands, and kindred, for his sake. Mr. Pease, also, of the Cyprus mission, one of our most worthy missionaries, has been suddenly removed from his sphere of labor here, to his rest above. In Broosa, the ecclesiastical opposition has somewhat abated, and there are some encour-aging signs. At Constantinople, there has been considerable stir among the Jews; and there seems to be a growing conviction among them, that the Messiah has already come. The spirit of inquiry increases, and evangelical sentiments continue to extend, among the Armenians; while the opposition has in a great measure subsided. Some of the banished converts have been recalled, Hohannes among them. At Trebizond, there has been opposition, but general progress.

The mission at Beyroot has suffered a serious

interruption in its operations, by the war between the allied powers and the pacha of Egypt; but there is reason to believe that God will overrule these events to the furtherance of the gospel. The long desired reinforcement to the Syrian mision have at length arrived, and entered upon their labors. The door continues to be wide open for the diffusion of the gospel among the Druses; and the increase of the mission, by the reinforcements sent out the past year, will enable the mis-tionaries to give more attention to this interesting

The attention of the Jews seems to be more and more called to the land of their fathers; and many have resorted there, though they end the signs of the times, it is reported that a wealthy Jew of Constantinople, holds a mortgage upon the land of Palestine. The English mission to the

interest. The past year has been signalized by the heroic adventures of Dr. Grant, in pene-And are these, indeed, my hearers, the motives and objects of your good conduct? Is your virtue a free-will, a child-like obedience to God? Is it the love of God, is it the love of Jesus, is it the love of God, is it the love of Jesus, is it the love of man grounded thereon, is it the feeling of the dignity of the man and the Christian,—is it the hankering after higher perfection, after nearer communion with God and with Jesus,—is it the prospect of a better world, that animates and governs you in all that you do or omit? Now, if you can with uprightness answer all these questions in the affirmative, then may you venture to rejoice in your increasing in good works and in your approximation to the object of your aim. E. B.

Worcester, Dec. 21, 1840.

For the Boston Recorder.

INSTRUCTION

From the Fathers of New England on an important

From the Fathers of New England on an important. Turkish empire, may open a wide door for them, even before they will be prepared to enter it. Let unceasing prayer, therefore, ascend up, for the blessing of God upon this remnant of the descend as of the early Christians.

SOUTHERN ASIA. Full and satisfactory accounts have been re-ceived of the conversion and public profession of the two young Brahmins, mentioned in our state-ment last year. They promise much usefulness to the mission and to their countrymen. This event has caused much excitement and opposition among the Brahmins, and among their friends. Several other natives, also, have been added to the mission church. An event of equal promise has also occurred at Bombay. Two Parsee youths have been baptized by the Scottish mission, the first of the disciples of Zoroaster, who have embraced Protestant Christianity in modern times. This has led to an organized opposition to Christianity. A Brahmin has published a tract against tianity. A Brahmin has published a tract against the Christian religion, and is now engaged in the publication of a work after the model of Paine's Age of Reason; a society has been formed for the protection of Hindooism; and a strong effort has been made to enlist the government against the missionaries; all which indicate that Chris-tianity is taking strong hold upon the people, or there would not be so much darm for the security there would not be so much alarm for the security

of the reigning superstitions.

The Madras mission is making progress, in preparing the way for great results, among a numerous people, in the promotion of education, and the circulation of books. The Madura mission has been steadily progressing, in breaking up the fallow ground; and every department of their la-bors has been on the advance, during the year. A church has been organized at one of the new

Ceylon mission, which has so frequently een visited with "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord," is still progressing in the work of training up native helpers, though greatly straitened for want of more laborers. The gospel is there taking a strong hold. The native church ies have free access to the houses of the ireat numbers of young men are waiting pportunity to enter the seminary; and a large majority of the class last entered, are professedly

majority of the class last emerce, are professeory seeking the true way of life.

The mission at Siam is in a prosperous condition, and continues to receive the favor and protection of the government. Dr. Bradley has succeeded in the introduction of vaccination, which promotes much relief to the inhabitants, from the ovages of small pox. This mission has been ceply afflicted by the sudden death of Mr. Burnun, who was drowned in a boat, while returning

from the Monthly Concert.

Missionary operations in China have been, in a great measure interrupted, by the collisions between the British and Chinese authorities, growners. ing out of the opium trade; and we ought earnest-ly to pray that Gol, who controls the destiny of nations, would overrule these events in such a manner as to open there a wide door for the spread

OCEANICA.

The mission at Singapore is steadily progressing; though the importance of that place, as a mary station, seems to have been overrated.

forcing upon that defenceless people French brandy and popery, concerning which, it would perhaps be difficult to judge which, in the end, will be most disastrous in its influence. The same course of injustice and outrage, has been pursued by the French towards several other of the Pacific Islands. This calls lo in behalf of the cause of Christ there, and especially that he would enable the multitude of young onverts to remain steadfast and faithful. tintelligence of the past year has tended much to increase the confidence of the Christian public, in the wonderful work of God in those Islands, in some of which, at the latest dates, it still continu with more or less power. Let us praise God for the fulfilment of his gracious promise, that "a nation shall be born at once.—This year has also been marked by considerable improvement in the ber, we have generally, taken the lowest. Revi been marked by considerable improvement in the social and political condition of the people of the Sandwich Islands; particularly, the promulgation of a new code of laws, tending to prevent oppression and encourage industry.—A mournful event has occurred, in this quarter of the world, in the marder of Mr. Williams, who may with propriety be styled the "Apostle of the South Seas." God has added to the honors already so thick upon bine the crown of wartyrlow. He rests from his im, the crown of martyrdom. He rests from his orgian Islands, there has been a gracious work, and many added to the Lord.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS. NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

The principal event which has occurred the past year, is the commencement of printing at the Oregon mission; and this furnishes an era; the printing press having been sent by the First Native church at Honolulu, which church has also agreed to support a missionary among the Indians West of the Rocky Mountains. The prospects of permanent usefulness, at this mission, the missiona-rics say was never more favorable. The mission among the Cherokees has met with a heavy loss in the death of Mrs. Worcester, whose heroic courage during the trying scenes through which the ion passed in Georgia, will be hered. There has been considerable religious in-terest among the Ojibwas, the results of which we have not heard. Nothing remarkable at other stations—the missions are steadily progressing, in the midst of great and pecular difficulties—a few additions have been made to most of the

REINFORCEMENTS. The following persons have been sent out the

year, viz.
Rev. H. J. Van Lennep and Mrs. Van Lenn
the mission in Syria and the Holy Land;
Rev. Sanuel Wolcott and Mrs. Wolcott,

Rev. Nathaniel A. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes, Rev. Leander Thompson & Mrs. Thompson Cornelius V. A. Van Dyck, M. D.

Mrs. Grout, whe of Rev. Aloni Grou.
To the mission among the Cherokee Indians;
Miss Mary A. Avery.
To the mission among the Choctaus;
Miss Sarah Kerr.

he mission among the Sioux; Miss Fanny Huggins.

he Indians in the State of New York; Miss Margaret Hall.

To the Sandwich Islands mission; Mrs Dibble, wife of Rev. S. Dibble. The following persons have been called to

Rev. L. W. Pease of the mission to Cyprus, Mr. C. McDonald of the Sandwich Islands mis-sion, Mrs. Thomson, wife of Rev. F. B. Thomson, of the mission to Borneo, Mrs. Houston, wife of the Rev. S. R. Houston, of the mission to Greece, Mrs. Hebard, wife of the Rev. S. Hebard, of the Mrs. Hebard, wife of the Rev. S. Hebard, of the mission to Syria, and Mrs. Worcester, wife of the Rev. S. A. Worcester, of the mission to the Cherokee Indians. The Rev. Ephraim Spaulding, who returned to this country from the Sandwich Islands mission, in feeble health, three years ago, and has since been usefully employed in laboring for the cause among the churches, deceased a few weeks since.

weeks since.

Twenty-one have also been dismissed from the ervice of the Board; so that the number of per-ions now in the employ of the Board among the neathen, is *eight* less than it was at the beginning the year; which is a humiliating fact, and one that seems to show a retrograde, instead of progress. Yet, it is not so to be viewed, because it has grown out of the peculiar circumstances of the country for the last three years. It, however, loudly calls on the friends of the Redeemer, to increase their liberality, since this diminution can clearly be traced to the want of adequate pecunia-

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

From the foregoing brief survey, it will be seen that the cause of missions is making a steady and onward progress, at the same time that, by reason of pecuniary embarrassments, the whole emmercial community has been nearly at a stand. commercial community has been nearly at a stand. We have much reason for devout gratitude to God, for the indications that the long looked for period of Zion's prosperity is approaching. But, should any inquire why there are so few conversions reported the year past, among the heathen, we would reply, 1. "The kingdom of God is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened." The leaven did yet investigated different tests. The leaven did not immediately diffuse itself through the meal, so as to show its effects as soon as it was put in. It was hid. But, when it had gradually and silently spread through the mass, then there was a sudden and visible effect, in the fermentation of the whole. So it is, in the intro-duction of Christianity, where it has not been em-braced. At first, its progress must be silent and slow; but when the mass becomes so far learned as to produce a general and simultaneous action. then we see sudden and powerful results, as in the Sandwich Islands. In this manner, the leaven is now working, in very many parts of the world; and the time cannot be far distant when great resuits will follow. 2. But, again, it may be true, that the actual results of the past year, in the conversion of souls, are red as great as might reasonably have been expected. If so, with whom shall we find fault? We have no reason to expect that the Lord will convert the world, without the prayers of the church; and if the mean had be multiplied ten fold, with the same amount prayer, we have no right to conclude that the r sulis would have been any greater. This is the Lord's work, and he will be acknowledged in it. Lord's work, and he will be acknowledged in it. Do you complain that there has been no greater evidence of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the missionary stations? Let us inquire: Has your place never been empty at the Monthly Concert? Has no day passed by, during the past year, without witnessing your fervent supplication, in your secret place, for the enlargement of Zion, and the conversion of the world? And

Zion, and the conversion of the world? And affirmative, it does not become you to com plain of the slow progress of this cause. does become us ail to examine ourselves diligent-ly, lest we should be standing in the way of this One of the boys in the boarding school has been does become us all to examine ourselves diligentable that the mission to Borneo has at length been great cause, and thus becoming the occasion of the perdition of multitudes.

# PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL AT HOME.

The following statement contains the names of places where revivals have occurred during the last year, as noticed in the Boston Recorder, with the number of reputed conversions, so far as practicable. Entire accuracy, however, either as to the number of places where there have been revivals, or the number of conversions, cannot be expected. In many of these places, the religious interest was genticular church, where others exist. And, in som cases, where these revivals were general, the report is only from a particular church, and of course, incomplete. Where we have only an estimated nu country, at a great distance from here, intelligence of which has only reached us in general term without naming particular places; so that we may safely presume that our report of the progress of th gospel in our own land falls very considerably short

MAINE .- Portland 700, Industry, New-Sharon, Old Town, Hampden, Topsham, 60, Somersworth, On Town, Inapperi, Toyslam O. Sonierswaper, Berwick, Machias, East Machias, Machiasport, Northfield, Prospect, 188, Brunswick, 60, Bath, 30, New-Gloucester, 40, Limerick, Livermore, Ox-ford, Sanford, Bangor, Otisfield, Jonesboro', Middle River, Mount Desert, Harpswell, Mech dle River, Mount Desert, Harpswell, Mechisses, 170, Hallowell, Alfred, Norway, South Paris, Bristol, Perry, 160, St. Albans, Sumner, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Dennysville, Madison, York, 12, Wells, 40, Norway, Muscargos 1sle, Friendship, Cushing, Leeds, Wayne, Monmouth, Turner, New Sharon, Belfast, 48, Calais, 160, Sandford, 125, Boothbay, 200. Fifty-four towns, in fourteen of which are reported 1872 reputed converted.

which are reported 1873 reputed converts. NEW HAMPSHIEE.—Portsmouth, 500, Essex, 88, Deerfield, 100, Lebanon, 30, Jefferson, 44, Dover, 90, East Hanover, 20, Great Falls, 400, Chesterfield, 25, Unity, 70, Hinsdale, 40, Chester-field, 25, Unity, 70, Hinsdale, 40, Guilford, 50, Rochester, Stratham, Candia, Durham, Harrison, Concord, Greenfield. 19 towns, in 12 of which, 1457.

MASSACHUSETTS .- Boston, Orthodox che MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, Orthodox churches 300, \*Marshfield, 10, North Attleboro', 28, Lowell 1060, Yarmouth, 80, Fall River, 87, Westford, 60, Manchester, 50, Williams College, 30, Weburn, 92, Millbury, 50, West Roxbury, 12, Plymouth, 70, Salem, 29, Essex, 24, Charleston, 48, Framinglam, 25, Natick, 20, Middleton, 50, Topsfield, 41, Malden Centre, 33, Templeton, 160, Reheboth, 10, Tyngsboro', 15, Salisbury, 28, Cabotville, 35, West Sagregick (41, Northumpton, 16, Wakham, 25, West Sagregick) (41, Northumpton, 16, Wakham, 28), West Sagregick (41, Northumpton, 16, Wakham, 20, 200). WHOLE NO. 1305.

15. Medford, 20, Past Boston, 12, Longmeadow, 40, Chickopoe, 20, South Boston, 26, Abington, 18, N. Bridgewater, I7, Dorchester, 29, Grafton, 25, Northbridge, 14, Setton, 44, Upton, 175, Sudbury, 45, Shelburne Falls, West Bradford, Haverhill, New Bedford, Raynbam, Norton, Stow, Winchendon, Oxford, Auburn, S. Gardner, N. Chelmsford, Roxbury, (Baptist,) Newton, Upper Falls, Isle of Shoals, West Middleboro', Manchester, Townsend, Grafton, Shirley, Mansfield, Athol, Danvers, Lynn, Uxbridge, Cambridgeport, Westminster, Brighton, Cambridge, N. Adams, Lanesboro', S. Haddam, 74 towns—in 42, 2775.

Connecticut.—Hartford, 51, North Haven, 116, Waterbury, 69, Mendon, 230, Ashford, 50, New Haven, Plainfield, Salem Bridge, Bristol, Meriden, Northford, Hamden, Plainville, Whitneyville, Wallingford, Brandford, N. Brandford, Guilford, Barkhampslet, Stanford, Cheshire, Norwalk, Greens Farms, Fairfield, Bosrahville, East Lyme, Salem, Thompson, Village Corners, Muddy Brook, Chaplin. 31 towns—in 5, 316.

Vermont.—Johnston, 50, Bennington, 30, Thetford, 30, Burlington, Greensboro', Derby, Irasburg, Brownington, Morgan. 9 towns—in 3, 110.

Rhode Island.—Providence, Linsdale, Charlestown. 3.

New York.—New York City—Presbyterian.

New York.—New York City—Presbyterian, 500, Baptist, 406, Berlin, 40, Fabrius and Tenxton, 38, Troy, 1000, Cape Vincent, 75, Cosackie, 40, Albany, 1148, Schenectady, 50, Waterford, 21, Port Byron, 14, Coventry, 16, Carthage, 100, Bear Ridge, 12, Tonawanda Creek, 26, Shawner, 20, Nunder, 500, Dover Plain, 30, Warrensburg, 30, Davloy, Co. Ulbras, 100, Warrensburg, 30, Nunder, 500, Dover Plain, 30, Warrensburg, 30, Danby, 60, Ithaca, 100, Westfield, 60, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Geneva, Scipio, Hudson, Pendleton, Pike, Attica, Pavilion, Danville, Rochester, Ogden, Penfield, Holley, Wheatland, Avon, Lakeville, Wyoning, Mexicoville, Penn Yan, Bellevue, Benton Centre, Patten, Branchport, Stark, Jerusalem, Balt, Hector, Mecklenburg, Dryden, Burdett, Pulaski, Oswego, Fulton, Millville, Rome, 58 towns—in 22, 4280.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, 1500, York, 75, Norriston, 40. Dickinson College, 20, Montrose.

FENNSTANIA.—Philadelphia, 1500, York, 75, Norriston, 40, Dickinson College, 20, Montrose, 70, Mount Pleasant, 21, Pikeland, 70, Providence and Norriston, 40, Pittsburgh, Chambersburg, Kensington, Germantown, Carlisle, Greensburgh, 13 towns—in. 8, 1836.

13 towns—in 8, 1836, Omo.—Cincinnati, 2000, Cleaveland, 1000, Reynoldsburgh, 100, Piqua, 94, Kingston, 24, Franklin, 30, Charlestown, 20, Middlebury, 12, Zanesville, 150, Newport, 20, Circleville, Belfoutaine, Monroe, Granville, Bladen, Zoar, Lower Liberty, Cuyahoga Falls, Columbus, Lioneer, Geneva, Akron. 22 towns—in 10, 3450. Maryland,—Baltimore, 3000, Ann, Arundel

Co. 2—in I, 3660. New Jersey.—Bloomfield, Bridgewater, New-ark, Westfield,—4 towns—in the Newark Presby-

tery, 460. Georgia.—Savannah, 360. Athens, 30, Mil-

KENTICKY.—Savanian, 290, Anters, 50, Miledgeville. 3 towns—in 2, 330.

KENTICKY.—Danville, 60, Maysville, 37, Taylorville, 40, Bowling Green, 40, Bulletsburg, 41, Middlecreek, 21, Sand River, 14, Bethel, 60, Shelbyville, 50, Buck's Harbor, 60, Westport, 38, Little

Obion, Bardstown, Springfield, Augusta College, 15. Towns—in 11, 461. ALABAM.—In almost every town in Sumpter Co., extending also to other counties—in the state

among the Baptists, 4000. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—City of Washing-

MICHIGAN.—Niles, 70, Manchester, 40, Detroit, 32, Union City. 4 towns—142 in 3.

LLEINOIS—Rockland, 54, Paradise, Quincy,

Galena Paradise, 5 towns—in 1, 54.
Missouri.—St. Louis.
Indiana.—Richmond. Mississippi.—Natchez. LOUISIANA .- New-Orleans.

VIRGINIA.—Richmond.
TENNESSEE.—Granger Co., 500, Brandywine, Wisconsin.—Extensive revivals have prevail-

Wisconsin.—Extensive recivals have prevailed, but names of places not given.

It will be seen, from the above statement, that there have been during the last year, revivals of religion in four hundred and sirly towns, villages, or cities, in various parts of the United States; and that, in 139 of these places, there have been estimated about twenty-one thousand reported converts. Taking out the large cities, this will he an average of its to each team where the pears. be an average of 64 to each town where the numthe 320, where the number is not reporte the 320, where the number is not reported, and we have 10,000 more; add to this, 1,000 for Pittsburgh, where the revival was very powerful, but numbers not reported, and the 4,000 mentioned as the aggregate in Alabama, and we have 15,000, making 36,000 in all. There have been revivals in extensive regions at the West and South, of which we have had no particular accounts; and we think it would be a moderate calculation to suppose that the results of these canada in the state of the results of these canada in the state of the second of these canada in the state of these canada in the state of the second of these canada in the state of the second of these canada in the state of the second of these canada in the state of the second of th

suppose that the results of those not noticed in the papers, together with the ordinary additions to the churches, would swell the number to FIFT THOUSAND. This, compared with the account given in our summary a year ago, shows a very great advance. We could then report but 128 great advance. We could then report but 128 revivals during the year. We now report 460. Last year, converts reported, 5,457—this year, 21,000. We made an estimate last year, from which it appeared that there was an increase of the evangelical churches of about five per cent on the whole number of members. If that estimate was correct, we have this year an increase of not less than 12 1-2 are out, which is nearly tun new. less than 12 1-2 per cent; which is nearly ten per cent more than the natural increase; and, which would be nearly 20 per cent on the whole annual

years, notwithstanding abounding iniquity, that religion has been making a steady and regular advance in this country; and the calculations which we have made these two years, have served greatly to strengthen this conviction. Still "there yet remains the very much land to be possessed." It still remains true, that an overwhelming majority of the people of this land, are living and dying without any well founded hope; and, unless there without any well founded nope; and, unless there is yet a very great increase upon the year past, it must remain so, for a long time to come. There have been revivals of religion in seventy-four towns in Massachusetts; but there are thece hundred and five towns in the State; and we have bedred and fire towns in the State; and we have be-fore shown, by reference to statistics, that those churches which go on from year to year without revivals, are actually losing ground. The ques-tion comes homes to our hearts, with great force, Mast the great majority of the present population of this country for ever perish? There is no avoiding an affirmative answer to this question, on any oth-er supposition than that our land shall be visited with revivals of religion, more general and more powerful than layer ever been witnessed among repowerful than have ever been witnessed among us Do you say, "It is the Lord's work, and he will accomplish it in his own way and time?" Very true; and so the destruction of the host of the Philistines was the Lord's work, and none felt it more deeply than Jonathan; but did he, on this more deeply than Jonathan; but did he, on this account, think it needless for him to make any effort to accomplish it? No; for this very reason, he went alone to the combat. Now, we have great encouragement, from the rich blessing which God has bestowed upon us the past year, to make a renewed consecration of ourselves to him, and seek for greater blessings than we have ever enjoyed before. And how are we to seek ever enjoyed before. And how are we to seek

West Springfield, 64, Northampton, 40, Waltham,

\*This account is defective, not including one or two of the churches that were blessed with revivals.

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ITEMS.

BOSTON RECORDER.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER. Next Monday is the day set apart for this important object. The reader is referred to the articles on our first page, and to the following, (prepared with much labor,) as containing a mass of facts, calculated to excite his deepest interest.

BRIEF SURVEY OF MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN 1840. other than those of the American Board

In commencing a new volume, on the first day of the new year, we cannot, perhaps, do better than to cast our eyes, for a few moments, on the state of the unevangelized world, and the more important efforts which are now made to diffuse the blessings of the gospel. We may possibly, find ew motive for gratitude to God for the good ly inheritance which we enjoy, and a stronger desire for the universal extension of the kingdom Christ. Our limits will permit us to mention but a few of the more important facts .

We begin with WESTERN AFRICA. The slave trade is yet carried on, as all our readers know with unmitigated ferocity. According to Mr. Bux ton's calculations, this trade annually dooms t slavery, by so-called Christians, 120,000 Africans and by Mohammedans, 50,000; and in the seiz ure, the journey to the coast, the middle pas sage and the seasoning, 280,000 die by the hand of nominal Christians, and 50,000 by those of Mo hammedans-inflicting an annual loss on Africa, o half a million ofher hapless people. The remedie which Mr. Buxton proposes are now on the eve of being applied. We shall watch the development of his plans with great interest. We are glad to se that Mr. Van Buren, in his late message, calls the attention of Congress most earnestly to this subject We wish that he had recommended that the right of search should be conceded in regard to Ameri can vessels. Very considerable accessions have een made to the colony at Sierra Leone, by the great number of slaves brought in of late; not fewer than 13,000 have been registered during the last three years. The Church Missionary Society en ploys 34 laborers at 12 stations, and numbers abo 1100 communicants, and more than 5000 scholars The Wesleyan Society have missions at Sierra Le one, on two islands in the river Gambia, on the Cape Coast, and among the Ashantees. The number of members in society, is more than 3000. At Cape Coast, the labors of the missionaries have een crowned with signal success. A favorable opening into the Ashantee country, has also been The Colonies in Liberia are evidently in a very satisfactory state. The disinterested evidenof naval officers on this point, if any such evidence were wanted, is decisive. The missions of the American Board and of the Episcopal Board, a Cape Palmas, appear to be prosperous. The former who caused to be printed in on year, more than 700,000 pages. The interior in every direction, is occupied by populous towns, all wilng to receive teachers. The American Methodists employ in Liberia, 15 missionaries, a physician, and ool teachers, who have charge of 220 pupils.

In South Africa, while war has desolated th country around Port Natal, the inhabitants of the colony, generally, have enjoyed the blessings of upted peace. The new governor, Sir G. T. Napier, has shown himself a decided friend to e of education among aborigines. The apprenticed population, who were the last year, co oletely enfranchised, have conducted with great propriety. The missionary societies that have missions in South Africa, are the following:—United Brethren, London, Glasgow, Wesleyan, French Protestant, Rhenish, Berlin, Church, Baptist, and the American Board. The first named has 7 stations, 21 missionaries, 25 other laborers, natives under instruction 3772, natives in church fellowship as communicants or baptized, 2718. These hum ble but excellent missionaries, seem to be proceed ing in their work with characteristic industry and perseverance, and not without many good fruits .-The London Society reports about 1600 c cants. Most of the stations have been cheered with Malcom, there are nearly 1000 native converts, betokens of the divine blessing. Some, like the sides those who have died in the faith. There are Kat river, have been eminently blessed. At the Kat river, 17 schools, with 1400 scholars. Rev. R. Moffatt, at Lattakoo, 630 miles N. E. of Cape Town is reaping an abundant harvest. The Glasgow society has 4 stations, and 7 laborers. The Wesleyan Society give an encouraging account of the labors of their missionaries. At Grahamstown, there has been an extensive revival of religion, in which the native population has largely shared. French Society has 7 stations, and 11 laborers. sionaries appear to be men of a self-deny ing and affectionate spirit, and their labors to b well appreciated by the simple natives. The Berlin, Rhenish, Church, and Baptist missions are small, having been but recently commenced. A Madagascar is yet afflicted by the tyrranny of the persecuting queen. The island o Mauritius, where Harriet Newell's remains sleep, is in an interesting state, and affectingly calls for missionary labor. The Rev. A. Denny, British Chaplain, urges the claims of more than 100,000 destitute people, with much importunity.

To the Countries AROUND THE MEDITERRANE AN, the eyes of the political, as well as of the world, are now strongly turned. What may be the effect of the war on Egypt, and on Mohammed Ali, we do not, of course, know. The efforts of the allied powers may be made, though probably without any such design themselves, to prepare the way of the Kings of the East, and hasten the redemption of long prostrate and degraded Syria. Our beloved missionary brethren, we trust, are safe in the protection of Abraham's God, though they are in the midst of wars and rumors of wars. Every Christian, and every compassionate man must be deeply afflicted by the terrible destruction of life at the bombardment of Jean d'Acre. A great proportion of the wretched sufferers were doubtless entirely unarmed, and innocent. The French are making strenuous efforts to consolidate their conquests in North Africa. How far their dominio there will be of any advantage to the Arabs or to the world, is very problematical. It is stated that there are from 2,000 to 2200 young Greeks, receiving at this

are university students, and 572 are girls. Education in Morea maintains its ground. various towns of Greece, there are 4 gymnasia, 12 primary schools, and 180 Lancastrian schools, all der the care of the British and Foreign School Society. In the Ionian Islands there are 113 government schools and seminaries, and 5,549 schol-The Greek mission, says Dr. King, nev-

er seemed more important than it now does, both as it respects free Greece, and the countries all us. The influence of this country will be felt to the shores of the Danube, and perhaps to Kamschatka. The Greek church in Turkey is outwardly becoming more respectable. The Russian treaty at Adrianople, provided that the Porte should tacles to the building of churches. Hence, during the last five years, a large number of churches have been built in Constantinople, and on the Bosphorus. A great obstacle to the progress o evangelical religion in Turkey is in the power and nfluence of popery, which exists in all its bitter hatred to protestantism; another formidable in pediment consists in the fact that the missionary nust acquire several languages in order to be useful, particularly in Constantinople. One difficulty, arising from the influence of the great bankers, ap pears to have been lately removed. The pashas and governors throughout the countay, are to be paid a regular salary, instead of being left, as heretefore, to extort as much as they could from the peo-

ple.
A great amount of Christian influence is exerted all around the Mediterranean. Hardly less than 20 Societies are diligently co-operating. Presses are established in various places, and are doing much to put an end to the reign of ignorance and what is very important, are furnishing sin, and abundant means for the instant occupation of the countries with light, so soon as the political and other barriers are removed. The education of the young is also vigorously prosecuted. We have great hopes in relation to the Armenians, (who may be converted to Christ and educated,) as the future almoners of God's truth over wide regions. They have business habits, vigor of intellect, and more honesty than most of their oriental neighbors. That the English have possession of Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, etc. is another circumstance of much mise. We are also, from year to year, becor better acquainted with these regions, from the jour als of intelligent travellers and missionaries.

The missions of the German Missionary Society is ASIATIC RUSSIA, though broken up by the Russian mperor, have left a salutary influence in the country. Between 30, 600 and 40,000 tracts and school books have been distributed, in the vernacular language. mong the Armenians of Georgia, and in the adja cent provinces of Persia and Turkey. Mr. Perkin of Ooroomiah, states, that a whole village, near Shoosha, have receded from the Armenian church having imbibed evangelical views and feelings. In Siberia, the London Missionary Society has 2 stations, and two missionaries; Wm. Swan and Edward Stallybrass. The schools afford augmenting encouragement. The translating and printing of the Buriat Mongolian Bible, have steadily advan ed the past year. The work of translation is fin ished, except the book of Isaiah.

In China, all missionary operations are, for the present, suspended. The Chinese authorities, as is well known, seized and destroyed opium of the value of between two and three million sterling. All commercial and official intercours the Chinese and the British has be broken off: war is begun; and a powerful naval force from Britain is blockading the ports of the empire We hope that the event of these proceedings ma be better than our fears. We cannot perceive that the present action of the principal Christian nation of the earth will tend remarkably to preposess the Chinese in favor of Christianity, even should the xclusion and non-intercourse policy of the Chines be forcibly and finally destroyed. In countries and ities around China, as Malacca, Singapore, etc. the ssionaries are making use of evermmand for the spiritual good of the Chinese, and others, with whom they come in contact. Mul tudes of books, tracts and Bibles have been dis tributed on board boats, junks, etc. and thus the Proper. The Anglo-Chinese college at Malace: ow supports 10 youths on its foundation. The college has ample grounds and good buildings, and about £2,000 at interest. Several pupils have been stely baptized, who are thought to be truly pions The preparation of Chinese metal types is ste

In a number of the islands in the Eastern Archielago, the Netherlands Society have long been laoring with considerable success. In the great is land of Borneo, the American Board are attempting

The whole Bible and many tracts have been translated into the language of BURMAH, by the American Baptist mission 60 or 70 native assistants, some of them men of considerable religious attainment. A general knowledge of Christianity has been diffused through large parts of the empire. Several of the younger mis onaries are now so far advanced in the lan as to be just ready to enter on evangelical labore Very extensive printing operations are going for ward, which produce about two millions of pages per month. A great number of additional mission ries are urgently demanded.

In Isdia, the British government are slowly and

eluctantly abandoning those practices which have long been one of the principal supports of idolatry. Several works have recently appeared which throv much light on India, in relation to the decline of Hindooism and the progress of Christianity. Such are British India, by Rev. W. Campbell; India and Indian Missions, by the Rev. Dr. Duff; and Continental India, by the Rev. J. W. Massie. The Missionary Societies that are laboring in Continen-tal India and Ceylon are eleven in number, 7 English, 1 German, and 3 American. There are employed under their care about 250 ordained Euro pean and American missionaries, at 150 principal stations. Including the wives of missionaries, and other assistants, European and American, there are probably about 600 laborers in all, exclusive of native agency. Besides the Societies that are strictly missionary, there are from 15 to 20 Bible, Tract and Educational Institutions, national and local, that are co-operating with more or less energy. number of native converts to Christianity, it is impossible to state with much accuracy, or the number of communicants, the rules for the admission of members to communion being so different in the various denominations. Among the circumstances of an encouraging character, in relation to this vast missionary field, are the following; that so many evangelical societies of so many lands and sects are laboring together with such harmony; that while of whom 287 are girls. the light of the gospel is diffused in places far distant from each other, from Cape Comorin to the

time, regular instruction at Athens, of whom 150 | rich fruits have been reaped, as in the Jaffna district in Ceylon, and in Calcutta and its vicinity that the Indian bishops of the Episcopal Church are ardent friends of the missionary cause; that men high in military and civil life, in such numbers, are led to co-operate in promoting the cause of education and religion; that public sentiment in England will not allow the East Indian government to persevere, with impunity, in any measures which are fitted to uphold idolatry or immorality; that the eyes of missionaries and of their patrons are turned ore and more to the immense importance of rais ing up a native agency, who shall carry forward the work of conversion to its entire accomplishment; that the Bible has been so extensively into the most important languages of India, with so many opportunities for the improvement and perof the versions; and especially, that Spirit of God is graciously given, in some instances with great power. We may confidently expect that if the proper efforts are put forth, and the of the gospel are widely communicated, great and most salutary changes will soon take place throughout India. May the day be hastened

In the ISLANDS OF THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS, the following Societies have established -the Church, Weslevan, London, German, and the American Board. In regard to New South Wales, Judge Burton, in a volume on th State of Religion and Education in the Colony. says: The proportion of the population at any ne time attending Divine Worship will not b found such as to warrant any high estimate of the religious condition of the colony. Still, New South Wales possesses many faithful servants of God, whose good report is honorable to their country.

mission in New Zealand was form n 1814. It now consists of 4 ordained missions ies, 1 surgeon, 1 farmer, 1 printer, and 25 cate chists and artizans; its schools contain about 15 cholars; its congregations 2500 persons, of whom 180 are communicants; the Lord's day is not on! religiously observed at the mission stations, but b many of the natives far beyond their limits. From naterials supplied by missionaries of the society. the language of New Zealand was fixed in a gran nar prepared by Prof. Lee of Cambridge. Portion of the Old Testament and the whole of the Nev have ben translated. The Weslevan Society hav 5 European missionaries, and many unsalaried na tive teachers; thousands of the natives are brough under regular Christian instruction, and at least 100s period, the whole population may be elevated to e condition of a well ordered and Christian con

In the Friendly Islands the Wesleynes has 364 members in society and 8217 scholars in the aission schools. More than 1200 native converts are employed as teachers in the schools, among hom are some of the most influential chiefs and their wives. A code of laws has been lately pro mulgated, which shows the sure co reen civilization and Christianity. The Londo Society have missions on the Navigators, Harvey, Society, Austral, Georgian, Paumotu and Marque sas Islands, under the care of 35 ordained mis aries. There appear to be between 3000 and 4000 ommunicants. At the Navigators Islands, nearly 40,000 people have been brought under religious in

Every where the glad tidings of salvaion are listened to with serious attention. A cap ain of a vessel, who met the late Rev. J. Williams tated, that it would be of no avail to take musket nd powder to this groupe, from which he had just eturned, as nothing was in demand among the people but books, missionaries, pens, ink, slates and paper. At the Harvey Islands, there has been a signal display of Divine grace. "Many stoutnearted rebels, who long manifested the most determined opposition to Divine truth, have been con strained to renounce all their vain preten helpless and sinful creatures, impiore and accept of pardon through Christ alone. The dying as they descended the dark valley, have feared evil, because they were going to be with him, who oved them, and gave himself for them.

The day seems to be near, when, with the fave ng Providence and Spirit of God, all the islands in the Pacific Ocean will become thoroughly civilized and Christian, presenting the delightful spectacle of well ordered communities raised up by Christian kindness, from the lowest depths of debasement We are glad to learn that measures are in progress on the part of the British government to prevent the recurrence of outrages like that inflicted on the ns at Tahiti, by the visit of the French frig We doubt whether a second L'Artemise will ch at the Sandwich Islands.

Great obstacles exist against the introduction the Bible and Missionaries into the SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE AMERICAN STATES. Romish eccles astical influence is ready to frustrate almost every attempt. Capt. Gardiner, formerly among the Zuis, is now seeking to plant a South-American Indians. At Carthagena, there is said to be an eager desire for religious instruction. The American Methodists have Missionaries at Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro.

From Griana and the West Innes, there ach cheering information. The London Society has 21 stations, 18 missionaries, 11 catechists, 1579 mmunicants, 2786 day scholars, and 2008 Sunday scholars. The Baptist Society has 22 missionarie 74 stations and out-stations, 24,777 members, 21,111 inquirers, 5203 day scholars, 645 evening scholars, and 9156 Sunday scholars. The Church Society has 28 stations, 13 missionaries, 23 European cat chists and teachers, 234 communicants, and 6019 scholars. The Scotch Society has 6 stations in Jamaica, 5 missionaries, about 1600 communicants and many hundred members of the temperance soci eties. The Wesleyan missionaries, 86 in number are assisted by 1193 salaried and 1700 gratuitor teachers; the members are 42,928, and the scholars 18,684. At 33 stations of the United Brethren, there are 129 laborers, of whom 59 are femalesthey have 48,534 persons under instruction; of these, 14,354 are communicants, 8384 baptized adults, and 10,946 baptized children. In an official statement of Education in the British Islands and British Guiana in June, 1838, the following results appear-schools, 1447; teachers, 1067; scholars. 104,830, being about 1 in 9 of the population, which s estimated at 901,649 persons.

The American Baptists, Presbyterians, Method ists and Episcopalians have, among the Norry. A. MERICAN INDIANS, 45 missionaries and 50 helpers. The Baptists have 14 stations among 12 tribes. The Methodists report 2388 members. The British Wesleyans have upwards of 1000 Indians under their care in Upper Canada. The United Brethren have 10 stations; and the Church Missionary Society has, at the Red River Settlement, 2 mi school-masters, 1350 attendants on public worship 300 communicants, and in 11 schools 725 scholars

In LABRADOR and GREENLAND, the United Brethren have 29 missionaries, of whom 18 are unmar Himmalehs, there are yet points where a great ried; 8 stations, 948 communicants, and 981 Esquiamount of labor has been concentrated, and where maux and 1793 Greenlanders under their care.

[From the Friend of India.] An intelligent native youth, educated at the Hinoo College, Calcutta, has undertaken to translate Euclid into the Bengalce language. Remark. It can be but a few years, before the whole mass of European science and literature will be laid open to Eastern nations in their own tongues. idolatry stand in the presence of so much light, concentrated too by the accompanying power of Christian truth and love?

Letters have lately passed from America to Cal-autta, by the way of London, in sixty-three days! The Rajah of Burdwar has proposed to make a donation of 10,000 Rupees to the Medical College

The Bench of Magistrates at Bombay, has peti tioned Government for State lotteries to improve the town! Probably they have been asleep for the last fifty years, like Rip Van Winkle.

The Governor General of India has presented one thousand rupees to that useful institution, the SAILOR'S HOME-a fine practical comment on the utility of Sailor's boarding houses, worthy to be no ted and studied by our wealthy merchants

The Imaum of Muscat has concluded a treaty with the British government, providing for the pre vention of Slavery, by making it piracy, and allow ing British cruisers the right of searching all vessels aring his Highness' Flag, within certain limits. The Court of Directors of the Hon. E. India Co., ave granted the remission of duty on all paper in ported into India, for the purpose of printing the Sared Scriptures.

The whole of the Sacred Scriptures in Persia are at length translated by Rev. Mr. Glen, of Astra han, and will soon be printed and in circulation The "Sailor's Home " in Calcutta is advancing

Government: 48,000 rupeer n ground given by are its estimated cost; 43,000 have been secur The Agricultural Society of Calcutta, is in active and useful operation. The seventh volume of it translations was laid on the table at its last meeting It aims at exploring and developing the agricultu-

ral capabilities of Bengal. The French Commander at Chandernagore ha ommitted to jail a Roman Catholic Chaplain, a British subject, for the crime of distributing alms to the poor-the avails of a Legacy, so appropriated by a wealthy man deceased. The British Governo General has demanded his release

Our files of the "Friend of India," come down

A man of color, Baboo Russomay Dutt, has been elevated to the office of second Judge of the Court of Requests in Calcutta, with a salary of 1,200 ru pees a month, or \$7,200 a year. The Editor ask significantly-" what would brother Jonathan say a man of color were to preside in an America Court of Justice, on such a salary, and white mer were brought up to be judged by him?

Spirits are not issued as rations to the Eur pean troops proceeding to China, but in lieu of them compensation is given at the rate of three rupeer and two arras (nearly \$2) a month. The however, are permitted to purchase spirits, though not to a greater extent than two drams a day

The sums allowed by the British Government the deposed Native Princes of India, amount to a erore of rupees annually, or one million sterling.

The free pavigation of the Indus is proceeding ecessfully. Steamers are now passing with de spatch on those waters that were immortalized 200 ars ago by the voyage of Alexander.

The grant made by the Governor of Ceylon, of £150 to the Female school at Jaffna, conducted by the American Missionaries, met the entire appro bation of Her Majesty's Minister.

The sale of opium is increasing in London, on-medical customers. In 1838, duties were paid 30,000 lbs: in 1839, on 40,000. At Lin um esters are quite common, and the drug is sold as frequently as Epsom salts.

An Ant London, to prevail with Government to cease growing opium in India with public funds.

A Missionary Society has been formed in Agra, uniting the members of different denomination Protestant Christians, in the object of sending misnaries to the heathen, and distributing the tures in the vernacular languages, independently of any existing missionary society. Persons qualified by personal piety, and a competent knowledge of th vernacular languages, are eligible for employment denomination to which they belong, and are left free to teach and disseminate all such truths and doctrines, as they may conscientiously believe to be scriptural. Funds are to be raised by public contributions, and intrusted to the management of a mmittee annually chosen. 24 rupees paid annu ally, constitutes membership.

In no metropolis, governed by Christian authorities, is there less security for property, than in Calutta. In 1839, there were 1215 cases of th 198 cases of burglary. Cases of murder 6, arson 6, obtaining goods under false pretences, 8, and a few of other crimes.

It is a singular coincidence, that at the time when the final arrangements were in progress for dissolving the connexion between the British government and Juggernaut, the town was visited by one of the most violent storms within the memory of man. The Chukra which crowns the temple was strained and bent, and among a superstitious people, this cannot fail to be viewed in an ominous light.

Three successive Governors General of Portuguese India (one of them a pro. tem. Governor died at Goa, within the space of eighteen months. preceding the 19th of April last.

The preparations of the English government for war in China, excite the most lively apprehensions on the Burman coast of Tharrawaddu. The usurp er can hardly persuade himself that they are not designed to operate against him. A rupture with the English, is that which of all things he most dreads. His instruction to his viceroy at Rangoon, is to do all in his power to conciliate the English residents.

All the public functionaries of the Indo-British ent, are fordidden to appropriate to them-Governm selves the gifts which may be presented to them it their various public capacities by natives of distinc tion. They are carried to Calcutta, exposed to pubc view, and sold by auction to the highest bidder

A native Pundit, Hurrochunder Turkulunkar, has published a tract of 16 pages in defence of Hin dooism, and against Christianity, in reply to a tract published by Mr. Muir, with a view of drawing the Hindoos from the error of their creed to the truths of Christianity. It is a strange thing for a Hindoo Pundit to enter the arena of reason, and attempt to defend his own system by other means than an appeal to the authority of the Hindoo Shasters.

By the April mail, letters from London reache Bombay in thirty-two days, and Calcutta in forty two. The most speedy passage on record.

A number of well-educated native youths have esolved to translate into Bengallee, all the English works that have been published on the subject of India, for the benefit of their countrymen.'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORRS OF THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D. & L. L.
D. Professor of Theology in the University of
Edinburgh, and corresponding member of the
Royal Institute of France. In seven volumes,
12mo. New York: Robert Carter, No. 58 Canal
St. Boston; Ices & Dennet, 114 Washington St. The reputation of Dr. Chalmers stands high-

o be affected by the opinions of ordinary men. As a literary man and a man of science-as a Christian and a Theologian-as a profound think er and powerful writer-as an expositor of fundamental truth in Divinity and philosophy, and a practical man in the various departments of Chrisian labor-we are much deceived if he has his superior, or in all these respects his equal, among the Divines of the present age, and of any cou Of his fame as a preacher, no man need speak. Of his skill in dividing the truth of God, and of his power in enforcing it, all men are convinced. Of is metaphysical acumen, and adroitness in defending the truth against "many adversaries," his published works furnish the most ample evidence. He is the champion of the Lord's hosts, boldly going forth with the sling and the stone, to meet the Goliath of the uncircumcised.

Nothing that he has written can be studied without profit, nor read without pleasure. Objections are sometimes made against his peculiar style-but they are without force on the mind of the student. It is the natural style of the man who wings his way, at his pleasure, amid the stars, or plunges into the darkness of chaos, to bring forth living truths, and place them vividiv before the eyes of less adrenturous men. His thoughts are great-his imagnations are equally lofty and pure-his eye pene trates far beyond the range of ordinary vision-his ear catches the sweet symphonies of distant worlds, and the vast laboratory of his mind works up the materials brought into it from the heights above an the depths below, into forms of unwonted size, all of which receive their impress from his mighty hand, and are thrown abroad upon the world in all the majestic simplicity of a heaven-descended bears not the stereotype impres We are not extravagant. His style befits antiquity. his thoughts, as the well cut garment fits the wearer. NATURE, not Dr. Chalmers, is its author and

To his theology we know of no objection among evangelical men. To his philosophy, we suppose is universally accorded the praise of correctness,

In a word-" Dr. Chalmers' works," ought to find place in the library of every minister, theological udent, and lover of elegant literature in the land. er ages, or of the present age. Not only No such library can be complete without them. The present we believe to be the first uniform edion published in this country. It is handsomely done, and is highly creditable to the taste and enterprize of the publisher. With volumes like these public can never be too liberally supplied; they are of standard value and will lose none of their inerest in the lapse of years. It is our earnest hope that public patronage will be sufficient to justify the early issue of other works of similar character. from the same prolific press.

ELEMENTS OF MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, abridged and designed as a text book, for Academies and High schools. By Thomas C. Upham, Professor of mental and moral philosophy in Bourdoin College, New York: Harper and Brothers. Boston: Crocker and Brewster, 47 Washington st. pp. 480 It is unnecessary for us to sav a word in com-

pendation of this elaborate production, after all the popularity it has acquired among the ablest profesonal teachers of our country. Their testi are sufficient to settle its claims to confidence. Woods declares it to rank "among the best and most popular works on the subject." Professor Stuart has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as giving the best view of the subject, "in the English language, and as worthy of being read and studied in the schools and Colleges of our country. Similar opinions are expressed by many other distinguished men. And in reference to the "abridgement" before us, Mr. Coleman, Principal of th Teacher's Seminary at Andover, as quoted by Dr. Woods, says, "he finds it much more intelligible o young men, and much more complete, than any text book he has used."

As the abridgement is made by Professor Un m himself, no guaranty is necessary for its fi delity. Whatever authority his name may have acquired by the production of the original work, nds the issue of the present. The volume is printed on a large and fair type, and the binding isures its long preservation, if not abused by the

THE CROOK IN THE LOT: or, a display of the sor Ree. Thomas Boston, pp. 176. 18mo. Nerk: Robert Carter. Boston: Iees & Denne on : Ires & Dennet Many will rejoice to meet this new and come

edition of one of the best experimental works ever given to the church. For ourselves, we love increased. As we have to see the dead thus arising, and to hear their voices and to wish that the whole Christian addressing this boastful generation, in words of might read and admire it too, so we re truth and soberness. Though the grave received in the present prospect of its falling in this man of God more than an hundred years since, of thousands who might never have met with it cannot hold him-he lives, he speaks, he moves its original and more expensive form of particles. abroad among the habitations of men, doing the work of the Lord. May he find a welcome at every domestic fireside-and free access to a thousand hearts hitherto barred against the entrance of the

My SAVIOUR; Or Devotional Meditations, in and verse, on the names and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ. By Rev. John East, M. A. Rector of Croscombe, Somerset, Eng. pp. 252. Fifth Edition. Boston, J. B. Dow.

This is a rich and precious volume, full of " ma ow and fatness." It cannot fail to be an acceptable New Year's Present to all who "love our Lord Jesus Christ;" and, such cannot do a better service to their friends, who refuse to "honor him, even as they honor the Father," than to present them with this little volume. We trust these devotional meditations," will help many believers in their retirements, in gaining clearer and more exalted views of the character and qualifications of the blessed Saviour; and in purifying and elevating their religious affections

Providence Illustration of Interesting Stories.

From the German of Schmid. Boston. D. S. King, and Saston, & Peirce. 1841.

The title of this book very well explains its character and design. It is a collection of "inter-

esting stories," illustrating the truth that the provi-dence of God often rewards and blesses the virtuous, while transgressors find that their " way is but piety toward God is presented as the root of uprightness towards men. The peculiarity of the German manner marks these stories, but not so as to diminish their value.

py. By a Lady. & Saxton. 1841.

This is a simple and touching story, originally which conceals art, is not often de written as the preface informs us, "for a friend's carpeted and toy-stocked nursery." It is beautifully written, and inculcates an excellent lesson. The writer is evidently acquainted with children, and

posseses the power of interesting the who have talents and learning mend the book heartily

INTERESTING STORIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN with colored engravings. Boston: Wm. Cro.

with colored engracings. Docume to the with colored engracings.
4 Co. 1841.

The Lander to Learning; a Collection of F. The Lander to Learning in words of our, to the collection of the Williams of the Willi bles, arranged progressively in words of on, two and three sylubles. Edited and improved by Mr. Trimmer. With 79 wood engravings. Eoston Win. Crosby & Co. 1841.

Children will find these to be amusing books for week day reading. Their moral influence week day reading. think will be salutary.

### PUBLIC WORSHIP

A volume of twenty sermons, by Rev. Mr. Non of Wareham, bearing this title, has just issued fro the press of Whipple & Damrell, in this city. has not been in our power, nor is it likely to once, to give to the whole, the minute which it claims. And it is after the perme somewhat less than half of it that w commend it to the favorable regards of our

The "sermons for children," published many years ago, had a wide and inspired many a parental heart with warm g itude to the author, while they took a strong he on the affections of childhood and excitat ration of thousands. His more recent publi " the Telescope," and " Sermons for the air and lilies of the field," have not be equally known, though possessing merits un sed by any of the cotemporary producti

In each of these works, the st. characteristics of the author's mind are ceived. It is not easy to describe them in words-nor is it necessary to advert to a except as they affect the developments of logical opinions, and ought to be who readily yield to the enchantments of or unreflectingly spurn whatever in space

Every man has his peculiarities. It is no than idle to war with this fact. It is rangement of heaven, to prevent an u nation of thought and feeling, and carry system of moral discipline by which w ed, and purified, and fitted for the emula a better world.

The thoughts of our author flow not in channels cut out by any of the master so but his modes of communication are his calls no man master in any thing. One is hi ter, even Christ. And he means to follow in all things. But he follows him in his own and no other man, equally independent, can fol him in the same way It need not be wondered at, if so

startled by some of his propositions. It must be His full meaning cannot be gathered up from gle sentence, or paragraph. He must be throughout-and more than read-studied. 'I is some intricacy in his style-especial! not familiar with it; and there is yet me cy in his chain of thought, particularly t have been accustomed to put their minds in strings. But on all the great and for doctrines of the gospel, he is strong and clem and carnest.

Perhaps the most prominent sermons, is, the pre-eminence of the Sa sanctuary, with the divinely instituted on above all other means relied upon by recovery of the world to the image of God an ardor and zeal becoming an Apostle of C

Were it our purpose to review the fornish a full schedule of the author's must dissect it of course, and examin and exhibit the full cont ed to our own eye. But for a labor like have no time at command. It will prodone by some one; this at least is on when done, let it be with skilfulness ness, not carpingly and rudely. Our e accomplished, if our readers will proume, and bestow upon it the attention we can assure them, that they will mee pages, many glowing thoughts, with v are too little familiar-views of truth. wond their ordinary range of visioncomposition, that with some defeunusual share of strength, beauty, originality.

REV. E. SMITH'S ADDRESS -A 34 pages, has issued from the press of Perki Marvin. Its circulation will of cou tended, and the happy influence it is eminer ted to exert on the m REV. MR. BLAGDEN'S ADDRESS. - Sucred

is securing increased attention every year. I city the advance has been great in the man nprovement, and promises to become g der the auspices of a constantly augment of influential friends and patrons Of "the ciate Choirs of the Evangelical churche not till recently had knowledge. The ad-Mr. Blagden, delivered before them, and at the request of their committee, quainted with their object, while it exhibit ere mind and warm heart of the author with gr vividness to the eye of his acquaintar The Thirty-first Annual Report of the A

Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, p sented in September 1840, a document of the par is out of the press, and will be highly appre by the religious public. The Sermon of Rev. Dr. Beman, delive

same time, is also published by Crocker and Bren ter, and presents a very fine illustration of th timent, that, " The religion of the Bable in its nature, to become the exclusive re world:"-it is accommodated to every ciety-to the common wants of manof mind-to counteract sin in every potion-is independent of any system of losophy-and has no necessary connex as to the truth of the main prop BLIND ALICE; or, Do Right if you wish to be hap-New York: Gould, Newman, so much simple truth with a form of such beauty and eloquence. That perfer

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From the ne of the Di of general inte It was first

Reynolds, and 16 months. friends, for pate charity in 182 butions. In 1 ted by the La was purchased promptly respo pair and furni for five years, About 100 a large part of Paine, Esq., others have d liberality. It n which of cour which an inst ical plan perm of it refunded !

> The principal and mostly of maries are the ply for relief, in They are the b a knowledge of 4 These diseas than is generally ally known. 6. bly greater than 7. It conduces to of the city for than that of any No one can rene presented in the their importance blind receive th truly, as under sed are the

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example of kind THE CONVEN The meeting of proceedings were CHURCHES .- It w ficient action for raising funds Missions; that m ward young men cure men for in and stated supplie

2. SOUTHERN organized, of whi chosen President olina, and Dr. Clel dents; J. Brown Hardin, of Tenne Agent of the Boa such an organizat Committee, the c vention will do they have ever dor

3. PERMANERT C te in an "Ann Convention," and means to promote nutual bond of uni It is not intene with the present viduals and Presby common feelings Measures," and a

interests of the sou 4. LITERARY AND ele to the best int lish such an institu more than one as uate and effectual al cultivation, and prevalence of gen nind shall not be iberal inquiries be ind conscience be ninion." The nece

After a session of tion adjourned to m The Sunday School

Earl of Roden is P Patricks is head of Guardians are twenty nobility. The Commercial of th section with the soci 792 teachers, and 227 Philadelphia Tract ploys four miss

lors of tracts. More and German tracts monthly distribution other ways, and sold eipts of the Society A Normal Sunday racings. Boston: Wm. Crosh

EARNING; a Collection of Fa-ogressively in words of one, two, Edited and improved by Mrs. 79 wood engravings. Boston: o. 1041. nd these to be amusing books for g. Their moral influence we

### LIC WORSHIP

nty sermons, by Rev. Mr. Nott. his title, has just issued from e & Damrell, in this city. It wer, nor is it likely to be at whole, the minute attention d it is after the perusal of half of it, that we venture to orable regards of our readers children," of the same author, rs ago, had a wide circulation parental beart with warm gratwhile they took a strong hold ldhood, and excited the admi-His more recent publications, Sermons from the fowls of the field," have not become possessing merits unsurpasmporary productions of the

works, the strongly marked outhor's mind are at once pery to describe them in a few ary to advert to them at all, he developements of his theonght to be understood by those he enchantments of novelty, arn whatever in speculation type impression of venerall

s peculiarities. It is worse this fact. It is the wise arto prevent an universal stagd feeling, and carry out that ne by which men are refinfitted for the employments of

of the master spirits of othnt age. Not only his thoughts unication are his own. He any thing. One is his mashe means to follow Christ ollows him in his own way; ly independent, can follow

dered at, if some men are opositions. It must be so, be gathered up from a sinaph. He must be read han read—studied. There style-especially to those nd there is yet more intrica ght, particularly to those who o put their minds in leading the great and fundamenta he is strong and clear, bol

minent point in all these ence of the Sabbath and livinely instituted ordinance relied upon by men, for the to the image of God. On son and out of season," with ning an Apostle of Christ to review the volume, and of the author's opinions, we se, and examine it by parts, our of the whole, as present-But for a labor like this, we ind. It will probably be this at least is our hope. But with skilfulness and manlind rudely. Our object will readers will procure the volit the attention which the f the subject demands. And that they will meet upon its thoughts, with which they -views of truth, enlarged be inge of vision-and a style of th some defects, combines an ngth, beauty, education, and

ADDRESS .- A duodecimo edion "Missionary Character," in om the press of Perkins and will of course become exinfluence it is eminently fitwe never read but to admire it, whole Christian community ct of its falling into the hands ght never have met with it in

's ADDRESS .- Sacred music attention every year. In this been great in the march of omises to become greater uninstantly augmenting number and patrons Of "the Assoangelical churches," we have knowledge. The address of ir committee, makes us ac object, while it exhibits the heart of the author with great f his acquaintance.

nnual Report of the America for Foreign Missions, pre-0, a document of 208 pages, nd will be highly apprecia

Dr. Beman, delivered at the shed by Crocker and Brewsry fine illustration of the senthe exclusive religion of our dated to every stage of soany system of human phiessary connexion with any and finely expanded, till the with a sermon that invests th a form of such exquisite That perfection of art, often displayed so strikand entire execution of this ore eloquent on every Pe

FEED MY LANDS .- This is the title of a little book for children, written by the Bishop of Calcutta; and republished in this country by Robert Car-New York. It is written in the pure sweet English, which is so rarely to be met with in these days where point and novelty are so much more affeeted than simplicity. It contains four sermons to hildren, and the very best specimens of that class writings we have ever seen. Their perfect simplicity, beauty, and familiarity of illustration must, we are sure, awaken the interest of children, even though the book is not "a story." Let parents make the experiment by reading to their children, division of a sermon at a time; and let the time selected be one of quietness, say just before going to bed, and see what will be the result. The book may be found at Ives and Dennet's, 114 Wash-

JANUARY 1, 1841.

# MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. From the last annual report of this Institution

presented in October, and politely handed us by of the Directors, we gather the following facts, of general interest.

general interest. It was first commenced in 1824, rather as an ex periment, by the present surgeons, Drs. Jeffries and months. They then brought it before their friends, for patronage. It was adopted as a public charity in 1826, to be supported by private contributions. In 1827, the subscribers were incorpora-ted by the Legislature; and in 1836, their funds mounted to \$16,500. The house now occupied was purchased the same year, for \$20,000. An appeal was made to the Legislature in 1838, and cromptly responded to, by a grant of \$5,000 to reair and furnish the house, and \$2,000 per annum or five years, for the support of poor patients About 100 annually become inmates of the house— a large part of them coming from a distance. The most liberal donation received, is from W. E. Paine, Esq., being a bequest of \$10,000. Many others have displayed also the most praiseworthy liberality. It now subsists on legislative bounty. which of course is liable to be withdrawn, and on which an institution of so great a value ought not to rest. The house is conducted on the most economical plan permitted by the condition of the inmates; and the expenses are about \$450 per quarter-a part of it refunded by the payment of a low board by

some of the patients.

The principal facts relied upon to establish the claims of the Institution are these; 1. The diseases of the eyes are eminently the diseases of the poor, and mostly of the industrious poor. 2. Eye infirmaries are the only places where the poor will apaly for relief, in most of the diseases of the eve. 3. They are the best places to acquire and disseminate a knowledge of these diseases and their treatment. These diseases admit more frequently of relief han is generally supposed. 5. The amount of disof these organs is vastly greater than is generly known. 6. The benefit conferred is incalculaly greater than the amount of means expended. onduces to economy, reducing the expenses of the city for the support of the poor. 8. The character of these diseases is more deeply interesting than that of any others that affect the human frame. No one can read the confirmations of these facts, presented in the report, without a conviction of their importance. 4,000 patients have already applied to the Institution. "The deaf hear, and the and receive their sight," not miraculously, but as truly, as under the touch of the Saviour's hand. sed are they that follow so closely his divine

THE CONVENTION AT CASSVILLE, GA. The meeting of this convention, and a part of its succeedings were noticed lately. The following bjects were acted upon; viz. 1. Destitute beggins .- It was Resolved, that immediate and sient action be recommended to the Presbyteries, or raising funds to be appropriated to Domestic Missions; that measures be adopted to bring forward young men for the gospel ministry, and seare men for immediate action; and that pastors and stated supplies be requested to visit and aid rches in their neighborhoods as they

example of kindness to the poor!

2. Southern and Southwestern Board of Missions.-A constitution was adopted and a board organized, of which Rev. Dr. Hill, of Virginia, was chosen President: Rev. Dr. Palmer, of South Carhaa, and Dr. Clelland, of Kentucky, Vice Presideats: J. Brown, of Tennessee, Treasurer, and E. hite, of South Carolina, Secretary. Rev. Dr. Hardin, of Tennessee, was appointed General Agent of the Board. It may be hoped that with ch an organization, and an efficient Executive Committee, the churches represented in the contention will do more for Domestic Missions than they have ever done before. There is room enough for it.

3. PLEMANEST CONSESSOR I have been commenced in this country with such prospects of extensive usefulness as are enjoyed by this Seminary.

Journal states, that twenty-five young ladies at was much cheeper to support the gospel, than to Chambersburg, Pa., are assisted by a competent support the vices which it would prevent. To whom (inquired the Dr.) do these houses and shops the Scriptures. From this class the schools are reach, belong? Not to those who call them theirs, furnished with permanent teachers. A class of the same kind is formed in Cincinnati, which numbers about fifty candidates for the teacher's chair.

Ireland, again .- The Religious Tract and Book Society of Ireland, issued last year, five new books and thirteen tracts. 142,639 books, and 89,527 tracts were sold during the same period. Religious libraries are extensively formed under its auspices, to supply the wants of those who are too poor to buy; and by this means, the Bible has been introduced into many families heretofore barred against it. Viscount Lorton is President. None but Protestants are members, and those who believe in the Deity of Christ, and the Deity and personality of the Holy Spirit.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE. - Beside the President, this Institution has seven Professors, one Tutor, and a Principal and Assistant in the Preparatory Department. The Theological Department has ten students. The undergraduates are 54; pre-paratory students, 51. Whole number, 115. The arse of study is as extensive as in the New England colleges, and instruction thorough.

BEYROOT.-We learn that intelligence has been received at the Missionary House in this city, that the Missionary property at Beyroot is safe. It was exposed to danger, by the disturbances in that coun-

FROM WASHINGTON.—A letter from our Corres. pondent at Washington, of Dec. 26, is received.— Owing to the delay of the Mail, it came too late for this week; but will appear in our next.

Inhuman.—According to the report in the British parliament on mills and factories, it was testified by the evidence of two persons, that "the usual hours of work are, about Nottingham, twenty hours a day." It was further declared by J. Bury, "that the children are up at all hours of the night, when the lace machines are at work. They are generally at work 20 hours a day! The children, from nine to 15 years of age, are obliged to be in the mills during the whole night and the day too. They very seldem get out till ten or eleven o'clock, and when the lace mills are at work 24 hours a day, the children must be, during the whole of that 24 hours either on the premises, or where they can be called either on the premises, or where they can be called out of bed, whenever they are wanted!" This is a dreadful state of things. It appears from this, and statements respecting other facto-

This is a dreadful state of things. It appears from this, and statements respecting other factories, that slavery of a most demoralizing character exists in Great Britain—to abolish which every philanthropist should lend all his influence.

Mercantie Journal.

Mercantile Journal.
Negro Slavery in America is an evil too great e borne—but the above article exhibits a system of white slavery, which is a far greater disgrace to a nation, some of whose subjects have so much reproached us for an evil which they brought upon us when we were under their government.

Modern Views of Right -The Presbytery of Ho. Modern Views of Right.—The Presbytery of Huron, have examined the case of lynching at Oberlin. A young man had written anonymous seductive letters to seme of the female students at the Institute. Mr. Taylor, a licentiate of the presbytery at Huron, and an editor of the Oberlin evangelist, conbined with 11 other young men to ferret out and punish the libertine. They opened a correspondence in the name of a young lady, and employed a founds to get as a decay at the place of severe. a female to act as a decoy at the place of assig-tion, by which means they discovered and sei-the young man, who proved to be a Mr. Norton member of the Institute. The twelve consulmember of the Institute. The twelve consulted upon the case, and after prayer, condemned him to receive twenty-five lashes of a raw hide on his naked back, which punishment they inflicted, and directed him to leave town forthwith. Mr. Taylor says, that their general plan of operation had been submitted to one of the Theological Professors. The Presbytery have very properly withdrawn Mr. T.'s licence. Perfectionism, we believe, is the prevailing doctrine at Oberlin.—Baptist Advocate.

Mr. M. Hale Smith, the gentleman who recently renounced Universalism at Hartford, and left the ministry, has been giving a course of lectures in New Haven, and has entered on a course of theological studies in the Seminary of that place.

Toleration.—The Rev. Mr. Rule, who was not leng since expelled from Spain at the instance of the Spanish priesthood, has been permitted to return, in consequence of the political revolution in that country recently consummated.

New Churches .- From the twentieth report of the New Churches.—From the twentieth report of the British Church Commissioners, we find that during the last year they have caused to be erected 258 churches and chapels in different parts of the kingdom, 19 are now in building, plans of 12 are approved and ready for tender, 9 others are under consideration, and grants have been made for 18 others. Those which are now completed, have 328,253 sittings, of which 182,479 are free for the process. Lane Theological Seminary.-We understand

that the winter session has opened at this institution with fifty-seren theological students in attendance, and with more flattering prospects than it ever had before

The New York Union Theological Seminary num

reach, belong? Not to those who call them theirs, but to the Lord; those who pretend to own them are only his tenants, and He can at any time take them away and convey them to other hands. This is only an imperfect specimen of the Dr's argument. But we think such are correct views, and wish every feeble church in the land had been present to hear them. And we wish too, that all worldly, selfish, money-seeking professors of religion had been there.

We only add, that the music on this occasion, under the direction of Mr. Charles Mandell, was highly creditable to the choir, and afforded rich gratification to the audience.

gratification to the audience.

Notwithstanding all these discouragements, this infant church and society have great occasion to say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and to trust in Him for the future.—Comm.

# REV. H. WINSLOW IN LONDON.

[Correspondence of the American Traveller.]

LONDON, Nov. 12th, 1840. I shall in this letter give you a brief account of my visit to the Wichiffe Chapel, situated in the eastern part of the metropolis. I do so, because connected with it, is the very delightful reflection, that at this Chapel I heard a sermon by a celebrated divine of Boston, the Rev. Hubbard Winstern of the Boston, the Rev. Hubbard Winstern of the Boston, the Rev. Hubbard Winstern of the Boston of the Bosto

The Wicliffe Chapel is a new house of worship, near the London Hospital, in the White-chapel Road. It is a plain building, both as regards its exterior and interior, and though unusually large, it is, I understand, always crowded to excess.—Whether this is owing to the popularity of Dr. Reed, the pastor, or the dense population of dissenters in this part of the metropolis, I am unable to say; I never heard Dr. Reed, and therefore am incompetent to tell you whether he therefore am incompetent to tell you whether he is a really "great preacher," but as he has been in America, and discoursed, I think, at the Bow-doin street Church, his talents are known to the

worshippers there.

Dr. Reed had invited Mr Winslow to preach for him, and the invitation was accepted, although it should have been declined, as Mr. Winslow was laboring at the time under a severe cold, and was not able to do justice to himself. However, it had been announced, as is the custom here, and it is a very good one, that Mr. Winslow, of Bos-ion, would preach at the Wichffe Chapel on Sun-day, the 25th of October, and I prepared to be one

day, the 25th of October, and I prepared to be one of the listeners.

At the appointed hour I went to the Chapel, in company with a friend, and heard the well known voice of Mr. Winslow, who was engaged in prayer. The house was completely crowded in every part, even in the aisles and around the inner doors. I walked up stairs, as I saw no opportunity of getting a seat below, and here I found the aisles and doors equally crowded. I saw a sexton, and asked him if it were possible to obtain a seat? He very politely replied, that as soon as the prayer was over he would endeavor to procure one for myself and friend. As it is the custom in England to pay a fee for every thing in the shape of a favor obtained, I took out my purse and got ready a obtained, I took out my purse and got ready a passengers conveyed by steam. ting a seat below, and here I found the aisles and doors equally crowded. I saw a sexton, and asked him if it were possible to obtain a seat? He very politely replied, that as soon as the prayer was over he would endeavor to procure one for myself and friend. As it is the custom in England to pay a fee for every thing in the shape of a favor obtained, I took out my purse and got ready a douceur for the sexton. Presently he beckoned us to follow him, and we edged through the crowd of well dressed men and women, and were conof well dressed men and women, and were conducted to a well situated pew; and although I offered to pay the sexton, to his credit be it said, he walked immediately away, not expecting any thing of the kind.

Mr. Winslow now stood up in the pulpit, and

read the hymn beginning, "Salvation! oh the joyful sound," which forcibly reminded me of a Sunday at home, when I regularly followed my Christian parents to the Park street church or the country village meeting: these were Sabbaths when I was young innocent, and happy; but I have altered considerably since then, that is to say, I do not go to church so regularly at the sent time, because I cannot sit and listen to the British divines, who, with some honorable ex-ceptions, are a fat, idle set of preachers. They waddle into the pulpit, sit down to preach, and almost fall asleep themselves before they have amost fail asieep themselves before they have finished a sermon, made up mostly of quotations; every word is uttered without force, and the whole sermon is destitute of that thrilling interest which is so remarkable in the sermons of the New Eng-land preachers. And how can it be otherwise, when the clergyman here has his private box at when the clergyman here has his private box at the theatre or opera, keeps his race-horses and hounds, and keeps up a regular round of fishion-able dissipation! He does not think half so much about the food he is to provide for his congrega-tion as the dinner he has ordered for his own table. You may think I have overdrawn his portrait, but be assured it is a faithful sketch; and I only wish I had line to finish it no and give you the manes. I had time to finish it up, and give you the names of some of these dull preachers, who appear to worship Covent Garden market, the theatre, and the fashionable soirces of their friends. Now look at the New England divine. Mr.

Winslow is pale, thin, and has the mark of genius stamped on his high forehead. His eye flashes with deep thought, and his every motion indicates that he has something important to communicate.

He excites interest even before he utters a word. He excites interest even before he utters a word, You expect a sermon without hearing, and your expectation is not disappointed. He begins with much con amore, and goes forward as if he were deeply sensible of the responsibility upon him. His text, upon the occasion referred to, was from Romans, 5th chapter and 20th verse, and these were the words—"But where sin abounded, graced did nuch more abound." In the whole Bible, he would not have found to the text of the production of the service where the service was the service where the service was the service where the service was the se The first content form of properties excitations of the form of properties excitation of the form of properties excitation

PRAYER FOR SEAMEN.

Mr. Editor,—Will you permit me through your valuable paper to draw the attention of Christians to what appears a singular omission in our churches and prayer meetings,—and that is, in the petitions to the throne of grace, there is no mention of the seaman or the seamans.

to the throne of grace, there is no mention of the seaman or the seaman's cause.

I believe it is only necessary to say a word to the Christian community on the subject, and to hope that the ministers of Christ will remember the mariner and his cause eccry Sabbath in the sanctuary, and that the spiritual interests of this portion of our fellow beings will not be forgotten in the closet, and at the family altar.

J. O.

"The whole of life is but a series of mental ac-

# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.—In the House, Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, presented a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for information in reference to all the Postmasters removed since 1829, the causes of their removal—information as to the fact whether or not the removed Postmasters have had an opportunity to testify as to the accusations against them. The resolution lies over for one day.

A resolution was adopted inquiring of the Clerk as to the cause of the falling of the chandelier—whose fault it was—and whether the manufacturer had been paid.

whose fault it was—and whether the manufacturer had been paid.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, after the presentation of various bills from the Committee on Claims, asked leave to refer the bill before Congress at the last session to the Committee on Manufactures.

The bill caused some feeling in the House. The motion of Mr. Adams was not in order, but on leave, the whole subject was discussed for an hour by Mr. Adams, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Wise, Mr. Cushing and others.

and others.

Mr. Adams advocated the reference of the bill to the Committee on manufactures. He explained the character of the bill-gave a history of its origin character of the bill—gave a history of its origin and progress at the last session, and concluded with something like a castigation of those who had op-posed the bill. Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, having objected to the reception of the bill, Mr. Ad-ams severely commented upon the opposition by remarking that the opposers of the bill elsewhere were the allies of the gentleman from South Caro-lina—British subjects, such men as Mr. Jaffrey of New York, who had been charged with making such unfounded assertion in reference to members such unfounded assertion in reference to member of Congress. Mr. Adams enlarged upon the motive which prompted opposition to this bill; and the

merce, more effectually to provide for the safety of passengers conveyed by steam.

The Senate bill supplementary to an act to abol-ish imprisonment for debt was referred to the com-mittee on the judiciary.

A long debate on the public land question, sprung up on the presentation of a petition from Illinois, praying reduction in the price. It was cut off by the adjournment. Both houses adjourned to Mon-day.

Portsmouth and Portland Railroad -The books Portsmouth and Portland Railroad,—The books for this extended link of the Eastern railroad were opened a week or two since and \$500,000 have already been subscribed, leaving only about \$200,. 000 to be disposed of. The Portsmouth Journal says the remainder will soon be taken, and the operations on the road commenced next year. It has been stated that the amount of travel from Maine to Boston is greater than from Boston to New Yerk, and that with the peculiar advantages this road will possess, it promises to be as good stock as any in New England. A survey was made in 1837, which presented a very level route with but few obstacles. The cost of the Rail Road was in 1837 estimated at The cost of the Rail Road was in 1837 estimated at \$200,000—improvements since have reduced that estimate. "But," says the Salem Gazette, "if it cost a million, and if no more than one quarter of the numbers which now travel from Maine to Boston go over the road, and if the price of tickets be reduced to three-fourths of what is paid per mile on the Eastern Railroad, the stock will then, after the most liberal discount for contingencies, pay a higher profit than any other railroad in N. England. It is obvious that such a railroad can have no con-It is obvious that such a railroad an N. England. It is obvious that such a railroad can have no competition, but that all competition between the appear and lower routes from Portsmuth to Boston must add to its profits. The distrace from Portsmouth to Portland by railroad is 48 miles.—Trax.

Florida .- Thirteen Indians have come in and Florida.—Thereen Indians have come in and surrendered themselves at Fort King. They say that the chief who bolted while the treaty was under consideration, is coming back to the Fort. Perhaps he will—but the Indians now in are not to have the privilege of moving again. They are under sweet.

mention the shipment on board the packet ship Thomas P. Cope, which sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, of two more locomotive engines, built by Mr. William Norris, of Philadelphia, for the Birmingham and Gloucester railway Company, which has already had in operation several engines of the

Shipwrecks .- During the past year 521 vessels

dreadfully burnt that she was insensible, and there

dreadfully burnt that she was insensible, and there were no hopes that she would survive the injury. Gen. Fessenden and his son were both considerably burnt to their hands, in their efforts to rescue the unfortunate sufferer.

A Murderess.—A Mrs. Stinger of Washington township, Williams County, Ohio got up from her bed on the night of the 8th nlt. took a rifle hanging in the room, placing the muzzle to the head of her sleeping husband, and deliberately shot him dead. Jealousy is the assigned cause. The woman is now in Defiance jail awaiting her trial.

Melancholy.—An avalanche of earth fell on the premises of Judge Jabez Wright, near Huron, Ohio, on the 17th inst. while he was standing upon the brink of the lake, and buried him beneath the falling mass. The body was washed off by the waves and found the following day below Huron.

Horrible.—The wife of Mr. Locke, of Union, Brown county, N. Y., on the evening of the 12th inst. took her two daughters—one six and the other eight years old—up stairs, and cut their throats with a razor, nearly severing their heads from their bodies. She then cut her throat, but not so effectuable and it is thought she was a ally, and it is thought she may recover. She been partially deranged for a year or two past.

Coroner's Inquest .- An Inquest was held by Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held by Coroner Pratt, on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, upon a body of a man about forty years of age, name unknown, found dead in the cellar under store No. 25 Long wharf. He was seen Friday going down to the wharf intoxicated, and is supposed to have gone into the cellar by the front stairway, unseen by the occupants of the store, and helped himself from a cask of whiskey as a tin measure was found near him containing a quantity of whiskey. Verdict of the Jury—death by exces-

Capital Trial in Boston.—The trial of Mrs. Haninney on a charge of the murder of her huband by poison, was commenced in the Supreme Judicial Court, before Chief Justice Shaw, on Monday last week, and resulted on Friday in a verdict of not guilty. The jury were absent only four minutes in deliberation—and the prisoner was then discharged without deep ntes in deliberation—and the pro-charged, without day.

Debt of Great Britain .- Since the wars with Bonaparte, the Government of Great Britain has paid off between 60 and 70 millions of pounds ster-ing of the national debt, and reduced the taxes about one ninth.

NOTICES. The Suffolk South Association will meet at the house of the tee. Dr. Cogswell, Boylston Place, on Tuesday, 5th January I nine o'clock A. M.

The Middlesex Union Association will hold its Annual Meet

ing, at the house of the Rev. O. G. Hubbard, in Leoninster, on Tuesday the fifth of January next.

H. Brown, Scribe.

The Brookfield Association will meet, by regular appointment, at the house of Rev. D. R. Austin, in Sturbridge, on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M. E. Carpenter, Scribe.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The regular Quarterly decting of the Board of Directors of the American Education

ERRATA. - In the last Recorder, 2nd page, 3rd column, in the piece on Admission to College, line 39, for logic of the read logic of the law. In two cases, Westminister shou

BRIGHTON MARKET.-Monday, Dec. 28, 1840 From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot. At market 300 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 1600 Sheep, and 140 Prices-Beef Cattle-In consequence of the limited number t market, an effort was made to advance the prices of Cattle, without much success. We quote first quality \$5.50 a \$6; stored quality, \$5.55 a \$6; third quality \$4.4.75.

Stores—A very few sales were noticed.

Stores—A total fee, 18.59—Wethers 3.50 and \$4.

Stores—A lot to close at 4.1-2. At retail 5 for Sows and 6 for larrows.

# MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Oliver Whiting, to Mrs. Sarah Findley.
In Milton, on the useday evening, the 94th inst. by Rev. Mr. Cozzens, M. A. Huweldy evening, the 94th inst. by Rev. Mr. Cozzens, M. Auton Milson, In Remission of Milton, Mr. Alson, G. Milton, Mr. Alson, Kidder, of Brattleborough, Vt. to Miss Esther Lorena Wood, of W.

of the ate Judge Brown, of N.

In Tevas, Mr. Selleck O. Sawyer, son of Elijah Sawyer,
En, of Keeme, N. H. aged 23.—Crusing on the coast, he feli
from the yard arm, and was seen no more. He was a young
man of great promise.

In Stoneham, Mass, on the 23d inst. Mrs. Lyda Greek, the
wife of Mr. Peter Green, aged 58 years. Although her illness wife of Mr. Peter Green, aged 58 years. Although her tilness was protracted and partid, arising from a Cancer and its removal, yet she was catte, natient and resigned to the Divine will. She was animalise, natient and resigned to the Divine will. She was animalise and engineers. In her death her hus-band has lost an affectionate weign green, her dependent of some processing the community a useful inner of society. For several years she add-rued a Christian profession, but her Lord and Master having work for her in the wayard show, called her to himself. For her "to live" was "Christ, and to die is gain,"—Fermant papers will please copy.

Died in Charleston, S. C. Nov. 12th, Capt. Howes Hallery and Westminster, Vi. aged 54 years. By industry and economy, Mr. H. acquitted an estate of considerable value of the means.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder. Price, One Dullar in adequate. S. NUMBER.
CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.
THE Breakhast Table, With a Picture.) The Windmill, Little John F. Perseverance. Charles, The Young Sailor, Honesty Rewarded. A Moders Bog of Montargist. Ancedotes. Little Mary. The Ostrich. The Inch Augur. Won't, Great Loss, Parties of Fleasure. Let Conscience Decide. The Weary Dove Returning to the Ark. Mother,

I'Won't. Great Loss. Parties of Pieasure. Let Conscience Decide. The Weary Dove Returning to the Ark. Mother, Home and Heaven. The Child's Moring Hymn. Jan. 1.

The American Traveller of Tuesday last, has kindly given the following notice of this little paper:—

You'ra's Comeasure.—This little weekly visiter was commenced in 1827, by Mr. Willes, of the Recorder, and has steadily increased in circulation, tall it now finds its way into almost every village, and is senglit for by the instance of boys and guts who listen to its counsel and are guided by it instructions. No better gift can be put into the hands of a child, and parents should take opportunity, at the commencement of a new year, to order the Youth's Companson.

Books for New-Year's Presents.

FOR sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington Street.

Annuals for 1841. The Keepsake, for 1841, edited by the Countess of Heesington, 15 superi engravings, sik; the Protestant Annual for 1841, edited by Charlate Elizabeth, 10 engravings, morace ; Forget Me. Not, II engravings; The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, 12 engravings; Friendship's Offering, 10 engravings; the Christian Souvenir, a Literary and Religious Offering, 9 Engravings, silk; the Literary Amaranth, or Prose and Poetry, by Mahan C. Brooks, A. M., author of Scriptural Anthology, 8 engravings, embossed moraceo; the Rose of Sharon, a Religious Souvenir, for 1841, edited by Miss Sarah C. Edgarton, 4 engravings, the Boston Book, for 1841, being spectimens of Metropolitan Literature; alteroines of Sarard History, by Mrs. Steele; Sowing and Hearth, and What Will Come of It, by Mary Howitt, the Learner of What Will Come of It, by Mary Howitt, the Southey Discourse and Special Security Security and Provinces, with a Consolatory Discourse and Proposited Security, Juvenile Forget Me.Not, for 1841; Keble's Christian Year, &c. &c.

SOME new, appropriate, and elegant Books, have been by pared by the Am. S. S. Union, as may be seen from advertisement on the outside of this paper. Parents friends of the young are invited to examine the Boy's and Serap Book, Gift for the Holidays. The Seasons, Lame. &c. &c. History of Quadrupeds, History of Insects, very fine engravings. A full assertment of the Society's lications is to be found at NO. 5 CORNHILL.

NOTICE,

NOTICE,

MR. ADAMS will commence the first quarter of his School

for Young Ladies, on Monday, the 4th of January, in
the middle room on the lower floor of Tremont Hall, in Phillips Place. Entrance at west end of the avenue. Hours from
9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Mr. A's residence is at 83 Bedford st. J1.

9.A. to 2 P. M. Mr. A's residence is at 83 fledford st. JI.

VOUNG LADIES, -Female Teachers and especially
those designing to teach, the next summer, will find pecuhar facilities for becoming better prepared for their delightful
and arduous duties during the 11 weeks of the Winter Term
of the Arbot Female Semisary, Andover, Mass, commening Jan. 14th, 1840. Special effort has been made to secure
as great facilities for the instruction of Young Ladies, and at
as little expense, in this Seminary, as in any other in the comtry. Lectures on different branches, by skilful and experienced Teachers are secured for the whole Term, -m addition to
two full courses of Lectures in connection with the regular
classes, and one course on Teaching. Tuition \$5,00. Board
for the property of the pro

from \$4,25 (in commons) to \$1,55, \$2,00 and \$3,05, (in private faunties.)

Enquories and applications made, (post paid), to

Enquories and applications made, (post paid), to

Nov. 27.

No.—As the Commons boarding house is now full, (the

No.B.—As the Commons boarding house is now full, (the

School of the made immediately—as also for admission to the

school of the present arrangements renale those who are so

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disposed to give a subject of the schools, with the exception that young looks Female Seminary without previous admirted to the Ab
bot Female Seminary without previous admirted to the Ab
bot Female Seminary without previous common the properties of the schools, and all branches of female education are regularly attended to, as laid down in the course of study.

THOUGHTS

DY Keble, author "Cathedrat" and Christian Year."

Ly Keble, author "Cathedrat" and Christian Year."

By Keble, author By Right, if you wish to be Happy.

Williams Sermon on the Death of D. Kamonis.

Williams Sermon on the Death of D. Kamonis.

Jan. L. Jan. L. DR. EDWARDS' WORKS.

Landon, Garden Works, I Vol. 8vo. Cloth, London net's History of His Own times. Royal 8vo. Campbell's Theology and Pasteral Character, 8vo. Hooker's Works.

An Invoice of New Executive Books.

Received by the Steamers, for sale by IVES & DEANET, Jan. 1.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHOICE assortment of Annuals, Peterial Works; ele-gant Oxford Bibles, some in nich velvet binding, with classes, ditte, in tich Turkey morocco, various sizes, with and without classes; Family Bibles, richly bound. Sparks' Wash-ugton, Lefs and Writings, and many other Standard Works, in rich binding. Embosed Portfolios; new Standard Works, in red one only patterns.

New Books for Children and Youth, a large assertment. Together with a great variety of New Publications, refiguous and secular. Fine London and American Stationery, &c.—just imported.

Persons making selections for Christmas and New Year are invited to call at WES & DEANY, P's, 111 Workington Dec. 25.

Dec. 25.

EXERCISE NO Mourner, &c. For sale by JAMES LORENTE, No. 1822 (1982) ington street.

Also-Clarke's Baily Scripture Promises for the Living Christian. Barton's Remember Me. Mrs. Gond's Evergreen Chaplet. Heromes of Sacred History. Young Mother's Delight. Merchant's Daugater, a charming religious tale. Crook in the Lot. Bishop Whom's New Year's Address to Children. Grandfather's Chair. Poetry of Woman. The Young Merchant. Foster's Living for Immortality.

Merchant. Foster's Living for Immortality.

MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

ONSTANCE, or the Merchant's Daughter. own times.
"Spirits are not finely touched But to fine issues."

lost an affectionate wife, her children a faithful module; the community a useful member of society. For several is she adorned a Christian profession, but her Lord and ster having work for her in his vineyard above, called her timeself. For her "to live" was "Christ, and to the is in."—Ferwand papers will place topy.

"It is a stary, a character. One of the scenes—the sick beginned in Charleston, S. C. Nov. 19th, Capt, Howes Haller, the whole is designed to blend evangelical instruction with interesting marrative, and in this difficult task they westminster, VL aged 54 years. By industry and economy, Mr. H. acquired an estate of considerable value; which many years, he considered as sacredly consecrated to these of Christ. This he exempled of the light of the many and by very here of the proposed of the scenes of the proposed of the scenes. The scenes of the scenes o

New and Highly Approved First Class

## POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder THE JUDGMENT DAY

There is a fearful silence round,
The air, the wind, hath ceased to sound;
The sun at noon looks bloody red.
The moon by night enshrouds her head In sombre clouds, and stars decay, Rush down from beaven, and fade away. The forest tribes look back and fly, With their fierce eyes gazing on high; Beasts fall upon their knees through fear And man aghast with contrite tear, The thunders speak, the lightning gleams And the Earth trembles! flaming stre Of lava rush from fissures deep, Rivers exhausted slowly creep Beneath their banks, and the deep Sea Is drying up! all mystery! But oh, not long ! from pole to pole The flaming heavens together roll

# EDUCATION.

Stars fall to earth! and high in air The "trumpet" sounds the world's despair And "coming in the clouds of light,"

Jesus proclaims the world's last night! W. B. D.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON COL-LEGE EDUCATION .- NO. VIII.

[Concluded.]
At what age should my son enter College ?—My At what age should my son enter College?—My first answer is, that if you have the means of keeping your son constantly at his studies, and choose to do so, it is very easy to prevent his going over the whole ground of preparation too early. This may be done, by requiring him to be much more thorough and exact than students commonly are in the grammar, in the application of the rules, in the construction and in the prosody. As your son has time enough, by all means let him lay the foundations broad and deep. But if you find that he will have time to spare, after reading all the preparatory authors thoroughly, the Greek and Roman classics offer a wide range for selection, without trenching at all upon college ground. The most diligent and successful student might The most diligent and successful student might spend years to the best advantage, in reading the ancient historians, orators, and poets in their own highly polished languages, if he had the time to spare, and yet only make a beginning. By adopt-ting this course, you can urge your son forward in his studies as fast as his health will bear, and as his studies as last as his health will bear, and still keep him from being prepared for examination to enter college, just as long as you please.

My second answer is, when a lad is partly fitted more time before him than he will be a spend profitably in his preparations, if he does not offer himself till he is sixteen or seventeen, let him lay aside his books, and betake him-self a part of the time to manual labor. This is a point on which I lay more stress, probably than most college officers do. I have witnessed the most college officers do. I have witnessed the earnestly recommending it, or something like it, to all my friends who have sons to educate. Every farmer can make the experiment under his own eve; the professional man who has no time to work, nor farm to cultivate, can, without much trouble, find some friend who has a farm and man-ages it well, to take his son, and treat him kindly, and inure him to industrious habits, and pay him what he carns. If I had ten sons to educate, and ever so much money to do it with, I should wish by all means to have them " eat their bread in the sweat of their brow," two or three summers, at least, before entering college. There is nothing like it, to drain off those peccant humors, which young men are so apt to be troubled with in passing the straits-nothing like moderate and steady labor, abroad in the open air, to expand the chest, develope and harden the muscles, increase the stature, and invigorate the whole frame. have been surprised to see how a lad will almost double his strength in a few months, by leaving his classics, and taking up the hoe, the spade, the rake and the scythe; and how much this contributes to prepare him for close application to study, without endangering his health. I need not stop to show. Many having always lived in the shade, are eat up with dyspepsia, or break down before they have been in college two years, who might have acquired good constitutions, under the suns

of a few bright and busy summers.

In choosing a place for your son to labor, the first object should be his moral security, and reliprivileges; and the next, work ous habits, which it is so important he should carry along with him into the public sem steadily as other hired boys do, always taking care not to urge him beyond his strength, and it will help more to make him a scholar even, than any course you could adopt. The young man who en accustomed to work ten hours a day in the cornfield and meadow, will esteem it no great hardship to spend as many hours in study, and he who knows what it is to work diligently six days in a week, will afterwards be much better content-ed to study six days than if he had been allowed

ed to study six days than it he had been allowed to work or play at his own option. Whatever the boy can earn in this way, before he goes to college, let him have it. It will encourage him. Give him a note for it, and pay him as he wants it, for such purposes as you approve. It will ordinarily be the the best fifty dollars you can lay out, in the course of his education. In regard to not having been accustomed to labor, he cannot earn so much as other lads of his age, and yet, it may be wise for you to allow him as much, yet, it may be wise for you to anow inin as much, leaving it with the employer to pay you just what he thinks he can afford. Any boy, or man either, will work the more freely and contentedly, when he expects to receive what he regards as a fair com-

pensation.

There is one question more, connected with this part of the subject, which many an anxious parent has been ready to ask, and which demands a brief answer. It is this:

Ought I to keep my son any longer in college?

How long has he been there? Is he studious
is he punctual in his attendance upon college exercises? What proficiency has he made—what his standing, and what are his habits? What is his standing, and what are his habits? What is the state of his health? Has he any taste for literary and scientific pursuits? Does he wish to go through, and is there any reasonable prospect of his making a more respectable and useful man, than if he were to leave and turn his attention to some active business? If he has no taste for study, and cannot, after a fair trial, be made to apply himself to any advantage, why should you insist upon his remaining upon bare sufferance, or even consent to it? You do not wish to throw away your money upon four years of idleness, in colyour money upon four years of idleness, in col-lege, or any where else. But this is not the main

teacher, and to your own satisfaction, that he has that gave her such a triumph.' I have heard of not the right sort of talents for public life, or the his speaking a good deal of it; he is a Catholic,

to his studies; or his constitution, or the nature of his disease may be such as to cut off all reasonable hope of his ever enjoying health in sedentary pursuits, and then he ought cheerfully to relinquish them, whatever disappointment or structure. m, whatever disappointment or struggle it may

### BIOGRAPHY.

For the Roston Recorder.

MRS. EMMA VAN LENNEP. Mr. S. LEAN A. V. A. M. LEAN ET.
Mr. Editor,—The death of Mrs. Emma VanLennep, wife of Rev. Henry I. Van Lennep, missionary of the American Board, at Smyrna, was announced some weeks since in the Recorder. The
interest manifested by the English and other foreign residents in that city, during the sickness and at the death of this very excellent woman, shows in what estimatian they held her character. A brief account of the exercises of her mind after the real nature of her disease was announced to her by her physician, has been transmitted to her parents in this country. Impressed with the be-lief that the Christian public, as well as those who have been associated with her during the last few years of her life, will be interested in some account of her sickness and death, I am some account of her sickness and death, I am permitted to send you some extracts from the letter of her bereaved husband. And I may be permitted, I trust, to introduce these with a very brief notice of her character, previous to the time she left her native land to aid in publishing the glad tidings of salvation to those that are in darkness. Mrs. Van Lennep was the daughter of Mr. Henry Bliss, now residing in West Springfield, in this State. She was born in Putney, Vt., July 6, 1820. Her parents, being both intelligent and ardent Christians, gave their children religious instruction from their infancy. Emma discovered a serious turn of mind from early childhood. She manifested a strong attachment for books of a decidedly religious character; was very attentive to cidedly religious character; was very attentive to the Sabbath School and Bible Class, and other extra means of grace, and was always attentive to the worship of God in the sanctuary. In the winter and spring of 1835, a work of grace comwinder and spring of 1833, a work of grace commenced in the churches of Springfield, where her parents then lived, which brought about seventy hopeful converts into the first church in that place. Mrs. Van Lennep, with fifty-two others, was admitted to the church in July. There was nothing mitted to the church in July. There was nothing worthy of note in the exercises of her mind during the period of her conviction. She had been faithfully instructed, and readily accepted the offers of salvation through Christ. Although she was then young, she was uniformly sedate and sober minded, and "walked worthy the vocation wherewith she was called." After it was decided that she should become the wife of a missionary, the directed here in the second to the second that the should become the wife of a missionary, the directed here in the second to the second that the second the second that the second the second the second that the second the second that the second the second that t she directed her mind more especially to such a course of study as would best fit her to discharge the duties of such a life. She was married to Mr. Van Lennep in August, 1839, and in December following, sailed for Smyrna, in which city the n and other relatives of her husband resided. and other relatives of her husband resided. They arrived in that city early in the spring of 1846. At this time, Mrs. V. was considerably reduced by her journey by sea and land, and her nervous system seemed to be weakened by the excitement to which it had been subjected. No apprehensions were entertained of the existence of the city. sions were entertained of the existence of any dis-case, and it was hoped that rest and careful atjusted her frame and rendered it necessary for cise. In August, she became so seriously ill as to render it expedient to return to the city, where she could have the constant attendance of physi-cians. At this period, she was so much reduced as to be unable to ride, and was carried in a Pamkeen. As soon as the physician examined her use he pronounced it to be the ossification of he heart, and that she could not continue many ceks. He said it must have commenced many idue shall be given in the language of her hus-id. "The day after I heard the piercing intelgence that her life would soon end, she suspected, and required me to tell her all I had heard. I

ys. At the first moment she looked very sad and serious, and said, 'to die; to die. What is to die? And am I to die? Leave me alone a tite while.' I saw her deeply engaged in nought, and after a time spoke to her. She exsed a sense of her deep guilt and sintulness: future, therefore I am ready to die whenever e pleases.' The Stethescope was applied to her eart by two eminent physicians, and they gave as their decided opinion that the left ventricle f the heart was in the last stage of ossification, and therefore she had not long to live. On Satrday, the 12th of September, about two o'clock, the left this world and entered into rest. I have had frequent conversations with her on the great concerns of her soul, and they have only increased the strength of my admiration for the work of grace in her heart. Indeed, I am not the only one who has thought her a remarkable instance of piety; not with respect to a great show of religion, to great swelling words and pretences, but in a still manner, doing all her good works in secret, wishing only to be seen and approved by Jecony. In a still manner, doing all her good works in secret, wishing only to be seen and approved by Jecony. who has thought her a remarkable instance of piety; not with respect to a great show of religion, to great swelling words and pretences, but in a still manner, doing all her good works in secret, wishing only to be seen and approved by Jesus; while she was always ready boidly to assert the excellence of his religion if she heard it attacked. But her sayings since the announcement of an approaching dissolution, have been peculiar. of an approaching dissolution, have been peculiarly interesting to me, and I record a few of them for an example of what she was when well. I asked her if she had not some advice for me? She said, 'Ves, dear Henry, remember that you are a minister of Christ, and let every body see that you have improved by this affliction; preach the whole truth as it is; don't keep back any thing; be afraid of no man. Take care also to keep the whole Sabbath, and to have nothing to do in it but what is religious. Oh, I wish I had kept my Sabbaths better.' A short time before her death she expressed some doubts of her hope to Mr. Temple, especially because she had been so little able to apply her thoughts to prayer in her sickness, but they appeared to be momentary doubts, not hindering her trust in Christ. She repeated frequently during her greatest sufferings, that beautiful hymn,—

"Jesus can make a dying bed," &c. of an approaching dissolution, have been peculiar-

teacher, and to your own satisfaction, that he has not the right sort of talents for public life, or the pursuits of literature, why not yield to his wishes, and aid him to qualify himself for usefulness in some other line?

When a student's health fails, the case is a clear one. He must stop: I mean when it is manifestly and in the opinion of a judicious physician, unsafe for him to proceed. It may be that a few weeks or months of relaxation and exercise will restore him; and in that case he can return to his studies; or his constitution, or the nature of his disease may be such as to cut off all reasonable hope of his ever enjoying health in sedentary pursuits, and then he ought cheerfully to relinquish them, whatever disappointment or struggie it may ple and touching narrative of the death of this estimable woman. The ways of God are mysterious. She had but just entered upon the work for which she was well prepared, and was snatched away to join the 'General Assembly and church of the First Born, which are written in heaven.' of the First Born, which are written in heaven.'
It would seem to us that the cause of missions in
that dark land, had sustained a great loss; but
He to whom the cause of missions is so dear, can
easily repair the breach and 'send forth more laborers into his harvest.' It seems that her calm,
yet triumphant death, made a deep impression
upon the mind of a Catholic physician of great
explanate in that city, and we know not what over eminence in that city; and we know not what ex-tensive good may follow. When Harriet Newell departed this life, the friends of missions in this country felt that it was a heavy stroke, and for a season were filled with despondency. But that event led multitudes to think upon the claims of the heathen and to lend their aid to send them the gospel. When 'a standard bearer fainteth' in the field, it affords no grounds of discouragement. The death of Mrs. Van Lennep may awaken an interest in Smyrna, which even her holy example and active services might not have effected. Her young and afflicted husband asks and needs the prayers of Christians that he may be strengthened for his arduous work and be enabled to "finish his course with joy."

DEA. BENJAMIN HINCKLEY.

Dea. Benjamin Hinckley was born in Truro, Mass., January 13th, 1783; dedicated to God in baptism on the 15th of the following June; owned the baptismal covenant May 25th, 1866; united with the Congregational church in Truro, August 6th, 1815; elected Deacon May 1st, 1816; and died Nov. 29th, 1840, aged 57 years, 10 months and 10 days. He was a member of the church 25 years, 24 of which he served as Deacon. Dea. Hinckley thought that he experienced the

ower of renewing grace, about the time of his Lord was pleased graciously to revive his work in this town, and many were savingly benefited; some of whom have fallen asleep, but others yet remain. At this time, Dea. H. was pungently convicted, and so thoroughly convinced of the de-pravity of his heart, and his entire dependance on God for salvation through Christ, that for a sea-son, he was almost driven to despair. The Lord, however, soon appeared for his relief, and he obtained an established hope, which continued un-shaken to the close of life. The Lord prepared deed, in whom was no guile. He was in a great measure dead to the world, and alive to Christ, holy and upright; in his business transaction scrupulously honest, and in his intercourse with his neighbors and friends, kind and conciliatory. His benefactions were private and liberal; the His benefactions were private and liberal; the widow and fatherless received his bounty with a joyful heart and tearful eye, not always discove d to denominational distinctions. As a hus-d, he was kind and tender; as a parent, aful in the use of all the means of grace; he daily perused the Scriptures, prayed in his family and in secret; he was always in the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and in the conference and the prayer sanoan, and in the conference and the prayer meeting during the week, for he delighted in communion with God and his brethren, and was always ready to pray, exhort and sing. He cheerfully contributed to the support of religious institutions, both at home and abroad, and gave to the cause of benevolence from principle, and gave to the cause of benevolence from principle, and not from feeling only, and therefore he laid aside ins donations as the Lord prospered him, and if not called upon, brought his gift and laid it upon the altar. He was an active and useful member of the Sabbath, School, and carnestly desired the saivation of the children and youth. In times of declerations on, he warned, and in time of revival, he reich ng excellence was Christian modesty, for he was clothed with humility as with a garment. His praise is in the church, and his memory shall be blessed, for he was universally respected and be-loved. "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, and

were applicable to himself, he said, I have ever tried to live as near to my God as I could, but at best we are poor sinners. He spoke of death with the utmost composure, and with a firmer voice thau was usual with him while in health, when going from home. When near his end, his pas-tor asked, Whether Jesus was near him, as he seemed to be passing through the dark valley, he answered, Yes! it seems to me like this. As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed my transgressions from me; I cannot attain unto them; they have fled; the scape-goat hath carried them into the wilderness. Being asked what message he would send unto the church, he replied, the same as I said in health, be faithful and live near to God. Many coming in to hear his dying testimony, he remarked, I can say with Whitefield, when his brother ministers said to him, we should like to be with you to hear your dying testimony;—you hear all now; I shall have nothing to say then, that is for dumb Chrisrepeated frequently during her greatest sufferings being the main objection. It is of the last importance that your son should be forming industrious and virtuous habits source for firming industrious and virtuous habits source for forming industrious and virtuous habits source for forming industrious and virtuous habits, source for forming industrious and virtuous habits was des tians; as I have said all in health, I can say nothing more. Once he said, I have not those animating feelings which I used to have in the sanc-

The death of Dea. Hinckley is not only a great | population of the village were assembled before

### MISCELLANY.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. [Extracts from the last Annual Report.

Importance of Reform in the County Prison of the

State of New York.

In the state of New York are about 60 County Prisons. In each of these are confined from 100 to 3600 individuals annually. The average number committed to each Prison every year, we believe to be not less than 360. In each of the cities of Albany and Troy it varies from 1000 to 1700. In the city of New York, we believe it to be from 3000 to 4000 sufficient to increase the 1700. In the city of New York, we believe it to be from 3000 to 4000, sufficient to increase the number in 8 or ten of the smaller countries, to 300 each. So that the estimate of 300 to each Prison, annually, or 18000 to all the County prisons in the state, probably does not exceed the truth. This is very far beyond the number of convictions—but this fact affords one of the strongest reasons for improving County Prisons, because so sons for improving County Prisons, because so many persons are committed to them, who are never found guilty and convicted of crime. In regard to all committed, whether guilty or not, tried or untried, old or young, male or female, they are without employment, without a suitable place for employment, without constant supervision to prevent evil communication while they mingle together, and without moral and religious instruction. This is a general fact in regard to those committed to the County Prisons in the state of New York; not so in any one particular, in those committed to the County Prisons in the state of New York; not so in any one particular, in the Hartford, Ct. (County) Prison. The difference is immense. It needs to be seen to be believed. Whether this great number shall be industriously employed, and thus made, in a great measure, to support themselves, or remain a heavy burden of expense upon the industrious and virtuous part of community-whether they shall be left to cor rupt each other, by teaching the arts of gamblers, theves, pickpockets, and picklocks, nightwalkers, lewd and lascivious persons, counterfeiters, in cendiaries, highwaymen, and assassins :—or whether they shall be kept in silence, while all suitable moral and religious instruction, is systematically communicated to their minds :- these are the great questions to be considered, in de-

ciding whether the system of the Hartford County Prison shall be introduced in the state of New York. HARTFORD COUNTY PRISON.

This is the best County Prison known to the Prison Discipline Society. It is hereby recom-

that without any extraordinary expense for keep-ers and guard, which would be impossible in Prisons of ordinary construction. The consequence of this constant supervision is silence, order, industry, and good behaviour, instead of idleness, gambling, swearing, lewd conversation, and in-struction in the arts of mischief.

Moral and religious instruction too, is regular and systematic, particularly on the Sabbath. The cleanliness, the clothing, the diet, the separation of the sexes, the classification, the punishments for misdemeanor, the mild and wholesome

otherity are all very good.

The whole is about as near right as anything is

### likely to be in this world. LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the late anniversary, Rev. R. Morrat, late Missionary a Lattakov, South Africa, made the following statements:— INTERESTING INTERCOURSE WITH A NATIVE CHIEF.

Four or five years ago a stranger came to my house. He rode on an ox; accompanied by an attendant, who also rode on one. I was standing before my door, when the stranger came up. Without speaking, he jumped off the came up. Without speaking, he jumped on the ox, and came and shook hands with me. I said, "Friend, from whence comest thon?" He did not reply. I put the question again. He then said, "I come from a great distance, and I come blessed, for he was universally respected and beloved. "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, and the faithful fail from among the children of men."

The closing scene of his life exemplified this passage of holy writ: Thou wilk keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee. During his sickness he was exercised with much severe pain, but was uniformly pat-ent and resigned; not a murmuring word escaped his lips; but he was willing to live or dien as the Lord way best. When a serious described with the lord way best. When a serious described with the faithful fail from among the children of men."

I to see you—even you." I thought it possible that he might have come to see me on account of my appearance, which must have been rather of did, especially as I had my beard a toot long.

I have long wished to see you: I have heard much of you, and my heart is white now I believe that the might have come to see me on account of my appearance, which must have been rather for a might have come to see me on account of my appearance, which must have been rather hold, or a might have come to see me on account of my appearance, and I come

> I pointed out a place on my premises where he could sleep; and told a boy to tell him that I should send some food. The boy returned, and said that he had brought plenty of food with him. I thought he was the most extraordinary stranger that I ever saw; for all the multitudes who have visited my house, and made it a caravansary—among whom were kings, queens, dukes, princes, noble and ignoble—all came hungry, and all came to be fed by me; but this man brought a supply with him, and intended to stop a day or two. The next morning he returned a day or two. The next morning he returned to the house, and sat down, and we conversed for hours. I felt a peculiar interest in him. He prepared to leave that evening, and when we parted he said, "Friend, I have seen you, and I return to my home," about 130 miles distant, "with a heart delighted. I have heard the words of tay mouth, and thy words I shall endeavor to take care of in my heart; but I am too young, and have but yesterday been born; and its only now that my ears begin to hear those things which have made this place a great place, and this people a great people"—he referred to the influence of the C. Scholler of the production of the C.

The death of Dea. Hinckley is not only a great loss to his family and the church, but is a public calamity. The providence of God in removing so faithful and amiable a member from the church in the midst of usefulness, is dark and mysterious, but it is right! In the language of ancient piety we exclaim: "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth because thau didst it.—Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight"

C. B.

Truro, Dec. 12.

MISCELLANY coffee, not having had any breakfast. One of them immediately brought me a vessel full of milk, and they expected that I should preach to them again directly. They all stood round; for they lad no idea of sitting, and you could have heard a pin drop in that multitude. I preached to them heard a pin drop in that multitude. I preached to them for the space of an hour and a half. In the evening, the bright moon rose upon another swarthy congregation, and by moonlight I read the byums and the text. We sang the songs of Zion; and I preached to them of Creation, Providence, and Redemption. I could hear the heaving sigh, and see the glistening tear upon the swarthy cheek.

Among that people, there is now a Christian

Let a be reposed to the Prophet Issuea; with a Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, and the text. We sang the songs of The Land of Morah, of Johnson to The Dominions of Solomon and his from the pendicular teachers, and Redemption. I could hear the heaving sigh, and see the glistening tear upon the swarthy cheek.

Among that people, there is now a Christian and the could be and Adadenies, and is recommended in the pendicular teachers.

the swarthy cheek.

Among that people, there is now a Christian church. The chief who came to visit me is a lovely example of the grace of the Saviour. His brother is a native teacher and schoolmaster among them. Many of them are now able to read in their own language the wonderful works

in her very heart would burst through her bo-sons. I said, "What is the matter with your mother?" Holding out the Gospel of Sr. Luke in her hand, bedewed with tears, she said, "My mother" (who was still in her native district, from whence this daughter had been brought captive)—"my mother will never see this book! my mother will never hear the glad tidings of this look!" and sighting and subhing again she this book!" and sighing and solbing again, she looked to heaven, and breathed a prayer. It is said of in the subject of the that they was, "my mother, my mother! she will never hear that glad sound that I have heard! the light that shone on me will never shine on her! she will never taste that love of the Saviour which I have tasted!" Oh, could you have witnessed that sable daughter of Africa weeping for a fardistant mother, and looking heavenward and saving, "My mother—my mother!"—Rev. R. Moffal.

Princeton, Dec. 1840.

The Subscriber embraces the present mode of expressing his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of his church and Parish, from whom he has recently received. Forte sight Debars, sec-ent-drop costs. Twenty didars of the sum to constitute him a life member of the American Semann's Friend Society, and

set RIBEES acknowledge the receipt of the for the Rev. Mr. Sawtell, to aid in erecting up t, at flavre.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

but it is not fall enough the express its a simplefy, to the comprehension of rent periods and ages of the history able, and to explain some of the dis-those of the Evangelists for instance) o the same events, navs—A very beautiful small quarnch engravings. the Ch.ld's Sabbath profitably emo, for 1840, in neat bindings, and with

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mothers, children, and every one rejoicing to see the stranger. It being too late to preach that evening, I retired to rest about twelve o'clock. When I arose in the morning, and opened the tent, to my amazement the whole opened the tent, to my amazement the my amazement the second that the my amazement the second that the my amazement th

Payson's Thoughts, in Extra Binding A Beautiful Christmas and New-Year's Present.

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Itindostan, Malaya, Siam, and China:

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of God.

FILIAL LOVE IN A CONVERTED HEATHEN,
On entering a house to attend a sick child, said to the mother, who was weeping, "My cuild"—(for so we speak—she was a convert)
"what aileth thee? Is the baby still ill?"—
"No, no," she replied, with a heavy sigh. "Why do you weep then?" "Oh my mother," was her reply. "Which, your mother-in-law?"—
"No, not my mother-in-law; my own dear mother who bore me!" and she paused and sobbed as if her very heart would burst through her boson. I said, "What is the matter with your fast adaptable of the said published by \$2.47 Co. We FLERCE, 133. Interesting Stories, checky in filled dence. From the German of Schmol, the latest French edition, by the author of the This day published by SAXPON & FEIRC, jugton street. Rending Book,

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R

TO T Christians

the inspiration In these Holy of Abraham to of Palestine, in aucient prophe Babylonian cap ariah and Mal lon, God menti n this remark with a whirlw they knew not: them." (Zech. them." (Zecl tered none can is yet future, ets. What is of God's Spire their instrumen tions into the of the Jews t of boys and Behold I will try; and I will the midst of Jes of this people to people and street Lord of hosts i ited. Jadah al salem shall be that "Jerusale fore always l Whether this when the Gentil dom of Christ b or "the times" t

given to Abraham descendants, the we may expect t ever have been a ways dwelt alone with the nations God has always They are and h Their nationality king, no prince, country, and no by human gover earnestly desire t thers' sepulchres.' in Palestine. It language of proph tions, that the Jew their own country That they will and that he will y be his people as in that they should d he says; "They she says; "They she says; "They she their God. In that rusalem, and he the day shall be as God, as them. And it she that I will seek to come against Jer

Holiness unto the

acteristic mark of t

sins, it is eviden will one day ce Gentiles." That the lite

all the precedin return of the Jew be doubted by an ecies relating to and to the destr

have all been

fore reasonably clating to their rebe literally fulfille induce us to belief it is not certain the

That the Jews sh Palestine in the confidentiles, appears following; "As ye we to house of Judah save you and ye s old, out of all landhall take hold of ying, We will g at God is with heathen. - And g nations shall go : 13, 23, and 9: 1 ich multitudes o ho are yet "belove o forth among the tem into the Red bey seem to have tee, and for more the een scattered through hey are acquainted thinking, habits, the Gentile nationate. In a wor e Old Testamen rit is poured do y mourn greatlespecially for

ition. Mahometan ver his land. Th bram is possesse of so to remain. resent return to the graty is now and l The proposition he an world, relates to heir own land in P HRISTIANS PURCH THE SOVERI S FAIR VALUE, THE JEWISH

peaceal ly such a gove

out-cast, His b